The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

DEMOCRATIC WASH DAY

The Party's Dirty Linen Exposed to Public View.

BAILEY ON A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

CAUCUS MATTERS FREELY DISCUSSED ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

McMillan Denounced as an Infamous Liar—Grosvenor's Point of Order Not Sustained—House Adjourned Until Wednesday.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—It was Democratic wash day in the House today. The line was stretched in the front yard, and the dirty linen was conspicuous to all. Bailey, the caucus Democratic leader, got the floor on a question of personal privilege and read from a Washington paper an editorial headed from "Maker to Wearer." The leadership of young Mr. Bailey, declared the article, was the leadership of old, old, Mr. Reed. It said that Mr. Bailey was wearing Mr. Reed's collar and that the Democrats would have done as well to elect Mr. Reed leader as to choose a middle man.

Bailey denounced the article as "an infamous and malicious lie," and looking directly into McMillan's face added: "I denounce every man who has helped to circulate it as an infamous and malicious liar." Coincident with this declaration, unfortunately for McMillan, his chair crashed and he was thrown to the floor. He looked an object of despair. Bailey smiled, and appearing not to notice the incident, said the Democratic party did not expect nor desire its representatives to resort to useless and captious opposition to Republican policies in Congress. In support of this he read from the Atlanta Constitution, and quoted Senator Jones, the chairman of the National committee. It was well understood, he added, that the Democrats could not force the Republicans to general legislation. Some of the Democrats were so opposed to the Republicans that they would force them to make bad laws for Democratic advantage, but he held that no legislation by the Republicans was best for the country. He would vote for a motion by Mr. Dingley to adjourn, because he looked not to the maker of a motion, but to its substance, but if Mr. Simpson moved to adjourn for a longer time he would vote with Mr. Simpson. He believed that the Democrats should give them every chance to carry out this program unless the Democrats were less confident that the Republicans would fail than Republicans were that they would succeed.

"I am a partisan," said Mr. Bailey, "but I had rather have Republican prosperitty than Democratic depression," (Republican applause). Every lobbyist, every claim agent, every representative of special interests were fighting him, Mr. Bailey asserted, because they desired general legislation. They had subsidized against him all the newspapers whose columns could be bought. Thousands who had voted for Republican prosperity last fall were trembling on the balance ready to desert that party if its policy failed. Democrats should give every opportunity for the trial of these policies, believing that they would fail and that the Democratic party would gain the doubtful voters.

Grosvenor, of Ohio, in reply, said: "I make the point of order that a discussion germane to a Democratic caucus should not usurp the time of this house."

Speaker Reed overruled the point of order and recognized Mr. Dingley, who stated that the appropriation bills could not come to the House from the Senate before Wednesday, and moved to adjourn to that day.

Bland, of Missouri, was waving aloft a paper, and Mr. Bailey begged Mr. Dingley to withdraw his motion, explaining, "the gentleman from Missouri has a matter that is actually one of public business."

The Republicans misconstrued Mr. Bailey's remark and drowned his voice with shouts of laughter. Then Dearmond, of Missouri, called for the yeas and nays on the motion that when the House adjourn it be to Wednesday, and it seemed that the Democrats might be put on record as supporting Mr. Bailey or Mr. Dearmond; but Mr. Bailey cleverly averted a display of party differences by declaring that unless Mr. Dingley would withdraw his motion until Mr. Bland could present a question relating to the Pacific railroads he would be obliged to oppose the motion. Mr. Dingley refused to yield, and a vote on the motion was taken. The vote was practically a party one—yeas 106, nays 84; present and not voting, 12.

Dearmond, who has recently headed the opposition to Bailey, then rose to speak to a question of personal privilege. Recent events, he said, had only confirmed him in his own views, which were opposed to the views held by Bailey and others. He declared that the Bailey programme meant an indorsement of the Republican policy, and that Bailey misrepresented the Democratic party in his position in this matter. He was disposed to tell caucus secrets, in support of his declarations, but thought it best not to do it. He did say, "I claim that what I have done, and what those who have acted with me have done is in exact accord with the decision of the last caucus."

McMillin applauded this declaration, but in the discussion he was pitifully silent. When Bailey said the author and circulator of the publication referred to was an infamous liar, he looked straight into McMillin's eyes, and but for the collapse of McMillin's chair a sensation might have followed. Obviously, however, McMillin was whipped, and, acting under Bryan's suggestion, it is said, swallowed the lie, and now it is a forgotten incident. Mr. Bailey and Mr. McMillin only differ as to methods in the election of a Democratic Congress next year. To accomplish it McMillin is willing to accept Jerry Simpson's leadership and divide the congressional nominations with the Populists. Bailey wants a straight Democratic fight without regard to alliance with any party.

Reverting to the proceedings of the House, Chairman Dingley said the Republican side of the House had listened to the Democratic statements with great interest—"and satisfaction" Bailey interposed. He then moved to adjourn, and at 1:40, with Bland endeavoring to obtain recognition, the House adjourned until Wednesday.

Speaking of the day's incidents afterwards, Jerry Simpson said to The Tribune: "It is simply disgusting, this effort to keep the Democratic party alive. There are only two parties in this country; the Populist party and the Republican. The question now is, whether the Democrats will follow Jerry Simpson or Dingley, and before this thing is over all this Democratic hypocricy and jugglery will be exposed. Not a single Democrat had the courage to lead the fight, but they are on oath to support me. But they will not do it, for two or three reasons. They are pretending a virtue they do not possess. Honestly, the Democratic kickers don't want general legislation They don't want the committees, on account of certain contested election cases. They want a railroad pooling bill, and all this opposition is affected; it is a sham and a fraud. To utterly destroy the Democratic minority, all that Reed has to do is to appoint the committees. And it would not surprise me in the least that the committees will be appointed within ten days." "Now, one word more," said the sockless sage, "there will be no Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign." J. B. H.

DEBATE AT ELON COLLEGE

STATE AID TO EDUCATION THE QUESTION CONSIDERED.

Tar Heels Led the Negative and Won the Honors, But Virginians Captured the Floral Tributes.

Special to The Tribune.

Burlington, N. C., April 17.—The sixth annual debate between the literary societies at Elon College was held last night. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock the chairman, Rev. W. S. Black, called the house to order, and in a few appropriate remarks, worthy of any young man, announced the subject:

Resolved, That State aid to higher institutions in North Carolina is right.

The speakers were as follows. Messrs. W. E. McClung and J. W. Spence, of Virginia, for the Clio Society, and Messrs. C. L. Graber and E. D. Summers, of North Carolina, for the Philologian Society. The former represented the affirmative and the latter the negative. All made excellent speeches, and showed that they had given the subject much thought.

It so happened that the speakers were so divided as to make North Carolina against Virginia, and of course the boys did their very best. The negative won, so North Carolina carried off the honors, but the Virginia boys got the flowers. We are glad to know that North Carolina can furnish such worthy young men.

Several Burlingtonians were present. The judges were Prof. J. H. Separk, principal of Burlington Academy; Mr. Chas. E. McLean, Mayor of Burlington, and Mr. W. R. Odell, of Concord. Everybody seemed to enjoy the occasion, and congratulate the college on the advancement it is making. S.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Turkey and Greece Now Involved in Hostilities.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Secretary Sherman received a dispatch tonight from Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, containing an official notification of war between Turkey and Greece. Hostilities between Turkey and Greece, said Secretary Sherman to The Tribune tonight, would not affect the United States. The records of the State Department show that trade of the United States and the two countries involved is too small to cause any embarrassment to us.

London, April 17.—The Observer has a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the long threatened war between Turkey and Greece has at last been officially declared by the porte.

Fife's Forerunner.

Special to The Tribune.

Durham, N. C., April 17.—Mr. H. A. Wolfsohn, who is to direct the music at the Fife revival meeting, arrived in the city today. He will organize a choir at once and will practice frequently until the meeting opens, on the 25th instant.

Congressman Milliken Dying.

Washington, April 17.—Seth L. Milliken, one of Maine's four Congressmen who has served continuously since the Forty-eighth Congress, lies at the point of death. His case is pronounced critical. He is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

MUSIC FOR EASTER

Attractive Programmes in Most of the City Churches.

BEST MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED

ALL THE CHOIRS STRONGLY REINFORCED FOR THE OCCASION.

Easter This Year Will Be a Memorable Day in the Record of Raleigh Churches—Weather Will Be Favorable for Large Congregations.

Easter will be observed in most of the churches of this city with special services today. The very best musical talent in Raleigh will be found in the choirs. The musical programme in several of the churches will be the finest in their history. No pains has been spared in the musical preparations. The floral decorations in some of the churches will be beautiful.

Good Shepherd.

At sunrise the holy communion will be administered. At 11 o'clock the morning prayer service and holy communion. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock the Easter festival will be held at which the children will present their Lenten missionary self-denial amounts. In the evening Dr. Pittenger will speak on "Rational and Irrational Skepticism."

The music will be rendered by the regular vested choir and chorus of thirty-five voices, with organ, violin and trombone accompaniment. At the evening service Miss Enid Smith will sing during the offertory, "Lift Your Glad Voices," by Albert J. Holden. The choir is under the direction of the organist, Miss Lulu T. Holden. The violinists are: Misses Sarah Cheshire, Ebie Roberts, Belle Pescud and Wyndham Trapier; trombonist, Mr. J. D. Turner. The following is the programme:

Morning Service 11 A. M.

Processional Hymn 115—"The Day of Resurrection."
Christ Our Passover, in F—Schilling.
Te Deum in F—Van Bostkirk.
Jubilate Deo—Ethelbert Nevin.
Hymn 109—"Welcome, Happy Morning."
Kyrie—Gilbert.
Gloria Tibi—Gilbert.
Hymn 125—"Alleluia, Alleluia!"
Offertory—"Come See the Place"—Reed.
Sanctus—Gilbert.
Eucharistic Hymn 225—Hodges.
Gloria in Excelsis—Old chant.
Nunc Dimittis—Gregorian.
Recessional Hymn 110—"Come Ye Faithful."

Evening Service 8 P. M.

Processional Hymn 115.
Gloria Patri—E. Nevin.
Magnificat—Clemens.
Nunc Dimittis—Barnby.
Hymn 118—"At the Lamb's High Feast."
Anthem—"Come See the Place"—Reed.
Hymn 461—"The Strain Upraise of Joy and Praise."
Recessional—Hymn 110.

Catholic.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart solemn high mass, a sermon and the benediction of the blessed sacrament will be celebrated at 11 o'clock in the morning. The musical programme is as follows:

Kyrie, by Stoeclin.
Gloria, by Leonard.
Credo, by Leonard.
Offertory—"Strike the Cymbal," by Pucitta.
Sanctus, by Leonard.
Agnus Dei, by Leonard.
Dona Nobis, by Farmer.

Christian Church.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock the Sunday school will give an Easter service, consisting of songs and recitations.

Christ Church.

Some of the best musicians in the city will take part in the music at this church today. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Celebration of holy eucharist at 11 a. m., preceded by full morning service. At this service the following musical selections will be rendered:

Voluntary—"Hallelujah Chorus"—Geo. Wm. Warren.
Anthem—"Christ Our Passover," in E flat—J. H. Rogers.
Glorias, 1, 2, 3—H. P. Danks.
Te Deum Laudamus, E flat—Conrad Wirtz.
Jubilate Deo—Chas. E. Van Laer.
Introit, Hymn 450.
Gloria Tibi—Tallis.
Hymn 112—"Jesus Christ is Risen Today"—C. H. Scott.
Ascription—Doxology.
Offertory—"Angels Roll the Rock Away," in F—J. L. Frank.
Presentation Alms—"Holy Offerings."

Communion Service.

Sanctus.
Eucharistic Hymn — "Bread of Heaven, on Thee We Feed."
Gloria in Excelsis—Elwanger.
Recessional: Postlude—Organ.
5 p. m.—Festival service—Children of the Sunday school.
Free seats. All cordially welcomed.

Central M. E. Church.

Today at Central Methodist church the floral decorations will be beautiful, and the Easter service will be as follows:

Chorus, "He is Risen," by the choir.
Easter Tide, read by the pastor.
Solo, by Miss Steadman.
Hymn, "Hail the Day That Sees Him Rise."
Prayer, by the pastor.
Responsive reading, congregation; John, 20.
Hymn, "Our Lord is Risen."
Offertory (solo), by Mr. T. B. Eldridge.
Sermon, by the pastor: "Joys of the Resurrection."
Hymn, "Ye Humble Souls That Seek the Lord."
Prayer
Benediction.

In the evening the pastor will make a common sense talk about faultfinding.

Sunday school at 9:15: The pubilc is kindly invited.

Presbyterian.

At the Presbyterian church this morning there will be special organ music.

Chorus of young ladies from Peace Institute, under leadership of Miss Enid Smith, will sing, "List to the Cherubic Host," from "Gaul's Holy City."

Miss Enid Smith will sing a solo, "Hosannah," from "Eranai."

In the evening Rev. Dr. Daniel will preach a sermon to the Knights Templar. Special music will be sung, including a solo by Miss B. Watkins, from Milton, N. C.

Edenton Street Church.

At Edenton street Methodist church today there will be special music both in the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and in the regular church services. This congregation has among its members much of the finest musical talent in the city, and when they arrange a special programme it cannot be surpassed. Prof. Bryant has charge of the church choir. Among the young people in the Sunday school are many fine voices, and the school is justly noted for its excellent music. Strangers in the city and all visitors find a cordial welcome at all the services. The programme is:

11 a. m. (voluntary). Adagio in E—Hayden.
Anthem—"Christ Has Won the Victory."
Hymn 120—Choir—Herbert.
Offertory—"The Resurrection"—Holden.
Solo—Miss Mamie Robbins.
Sermon.
Postlude—March, in D—Batiste.
8 p. m.—Voluntary—Selected.
Anthem—"Christ Our Passover," No. 2.
Hymn—Choir—McPhail.
Offertory—"Hark, Hark, My Soul"—Shelly.
Duet—Misses Merrimon and Robbins.
Sermon.
Postlude—March, in D—Batiste.
Flute Obligato—C. M. Kenyon.

Church will be decorated with flowers from A. and M. college.

Church of St. Ambrose.

Processional Hymn 112.
Anthem—Danks.
Gloria—Danks.
Te Deum—Danks.
Jubilate—Woodward.
Hymn 115—Tours.
Kyrie Eleison—Elvey.
Gloria Tibi—Paxton.
Hymn 116—F. Roper.
Offertory Sentences—Danks.
Recitation—"The Savior Hath Risen"—Steele.

The public is cordially invited to attend the service today at 11 o'clock.

A DEMORALIZING SUGGESTION.

Democrats Do Not Want House Committees Appointed.

Washington, April 17.—The suggestion that the committees may be appointed demoralizes the Democrats. While the Democrats are fighting among themselves as to whether or not they shall try to force legislation, neither faction wants chances to proceed with business at this session. The McMillin faction, who insist on action, and who resist the three-day adjournments, would be as much disappointed as would the Bailey faction if the committees were appointed and legislation begun. There are individual interests demanding legislation, so as to promote particular projects, and individual members are inspired to insist on action by a sincere desire for legislation, but there is no political object in forcing the House to action, and all the factions of the composite "opposition" will have the wind taken from their sails if Speaker Reed decides to appoint the committees.

Democratic Stupidity.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Democrats are alarmed at their own stupidity. The report tonight is, and it comes from good authority, that Speaker Reed will appoint all the House committees within a few days. There are 38 contested election cases in the House, and all of these cases may be disposed of pending the consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate.

Judge Holman Dying.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Judge Holman, watch dog of the Treasury, for many years a prominent member of Congress from Indiana, known as "the objector," is reported tonight to be dying. There is not the slightest possibility of his recovery.

Zimmerman Will Race Again.

New York, April 17.—The announcement that Zimmerman, the ex-champion, who has been in retirement for several years, intends to return to the track this season, has aroused widespread interest among racing men. Zimmerman was seen today in regard to the report, but was non-committal.

Street Car Franchise Extended.

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—The bill extending the Chicago street-car franchise fifty years and creating a State Commission to control the same passed the Senate.

CHEATHAM AND DANCY

Cheatham to Have the Position of Recorder of Deeds.

DANCY COLLECTOR OF WILMINGTON

NOTHING GIVEN OUT IN REGARD TO THE EASTERN JUDGESHIP.

A Western Republican Makes a Facetious Suggestion at Which the President Smiled—Compromise Man May Be Appointed.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 17.—It is settled that Cheatham will be appointed Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. Dancy will get the Collectorship of Customs at Wilmington. This arrangement is satisfactory to all parties interested. The President said this morning the appointment must go to the Second district. Dancy is entirely satisfied.

The Attorney General went to New York last night and nothing was given out today in regard to the eastern judgeship. It was suggested today to the President by a prominent western Republican that the appointment be held up until he could remove to the eastern district and obtain license to practice law. The President smiled, saying that he would take the suggestion under advisement.

Judge Robinson arrived today and went to the White House, but did not see the President. He was not inclined tonight to talk about the appointment. The impression obtains tonight that a compromise eastern man will be appointed. An effort is being made to bring this about. Its success is not assured, but in the event of failure the appointment of Col. James E. Boyd is certain.

Arrivals today include: C. T. Bailey, of Raleigh; A. C. Patterson, E. A. Aiken, McM. Fergusson, J. B. Leach, R. W. Lassiter, C. S. Mangum, J. L. Caldwell, State Senator Frank Ray, of Macon.

Col. Mott leaves tonight for Augusta, Ga., where he will join Mrs. Mott and children.

MacM. Brinkley is indorsed for reappointment as postmaster at Edenton. He has served three consecutive terms and is recommended by all parties. J. B. H.

THE NATIONAL PASTIME.

Trinity College Defeats Guilford College—Other Games.

Reidsville, N. C., April 17.—The game between Reidsville and Fairview Institute today resulted in a score of 14 to 6 in favor of the home team. An excursion will be run from Greensboro Monday to see the game here.

Durham, N. C., April 17.—Trinity College defeated Guilford College today by a score of 7 to 5. The star play was a home run by Petty of the visiting team. Score by innings::

Trinity	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	*	—	7
Guilford	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—	5

Batteries: Crawford and Howland, Petty and Ballinger.

Lancaster, Pa., April 17.—Lancaster 8, Brooklyn 18.

Baltimore, April 17.—Baltimore 10, Toronto 4.

New York, April 17.—New York 19, Syracuse 3.

ATTACKED IN THE PULPIT.

Attempt Upon the Life of a Missionary in Mexico.

Guadalajara, Mexico, April 17.—While Rev. J. C. Williams, a well-known American Baptist missionary, was conducting services in the mission here yesterday he was attacked in the pulpit by an unknown Mexican, who made a desperate attempt to assassinate him with a stiletto. The worshipers caught the man before he could accomplish his purpose. There is intense feeling here between the Catholics and Protestants.

Cleveland Going to Newport.

Newport, R. I., April 17.—It is said that ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland may pass part of the summer at Newport.

HUNTER INDICTED.

Says It Is a Conspiracy and Declines to Withdraw.

Frankfort, Ky., April 17.—The grand jury has indicted Dr. Hunter, Senatorial candidate, former Congressman John C. Wilson, E. T. Franks, Captain Noel Gaines and Thomas R. Tanner. The charge is conspiracy to bribe. The investigation is not yet finished. When indictments were returned today, the jury asked further time to consider other phases of the case, and the end is not yet. Bench warrants were at once issued, and the men arrested were put under bond of $250 each. Judge Cantrell said that he would grant immediate trial if desired, otherwise he would assign the case for the September term. No decision has yet been reached by the defendants in the matter. The indictment charges all the men with conspiracy to bribe W. Gossam, George Clark and John H. Jones, members of the Legislature, with $5,000 each to induce them to vote for Dr. Hunter. Dr. Hunter is very much disturbed over the matter, but he is game. A reporter saw Hunter this evening and asked him if he would withdraw. He said: "The whole thing is a conspiracy and will not interfere with my candidacy. I will continue to be a candidate."

The gold Democrats and bolting Republicans believe a Republican Senator will be elected, but a truce has been arranged until Tuesday.

HER CONDITION HOPEFUL.

Miss Crutchfield May Recover From Her Injuries.

Special to The Tribune.

Ramseur, N. C., April 17.—Miss Livie Crutchfield, who was so seriously injured here in the Columbia mills yesterday by being partially scalped by getting her hair caught in the machinery, is resting well. She passed a fairly quiet night. Hopes are entertained for her speedy recovery.

SALISBURY CITY POLITICS

OPPOSITION TO THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE TICKET.

H. G. Tyson to Be Nominated for Mayor—Many Democrats Will Bolt the Nomination of Linn.

Special Correspondence Tribune.

Salisbury, N. C., April 17.—A Republican caucus was held last night for the purpose of discussing the advisability of putting an opposition ticket in the field in the coming municipal election. After some consideration it was unanimously decided that a citizens' ticket be put up, and the following gentlemen were decided upon, subject to the action of the convention, which will be called later on:

For mayor, H. G. Tyson, independent Democrat; for City Marshal and Tax Collector, C. J. Bingham; for Treasurer, D. A. Atwell, Democratic nominee indorsed; for Commissioners, North ward, C. F. Atwell and John L. Rendleman, Republicans; South ward, E. K. James, Democrat, and Geo. H. Heilig, Republican; East ward, P. A. Frecks, Democrat, and D. W. Goodson, Republican; West ward, M. L. Bean, Republican, and G. A. Bingham, Republican. For school committeemen in the Republican wards, Chas. Price, P. H. Thompson, J. Frank McCubbins and Dr. J. G. Ramsay.

Mr. Tyson is a progressive man, and will give the city a good administration. He is a gentleman of high character, and will doubtless draw many votes from the discontented Democrats.

As has been mentioned in a former communication, there is considerable dissatisfaction among the Democrats, and a great number will bolt the Democratic nominee, Mr. T. C. Linn. Our citizens remember that it was under his administration that the sum of $50,000 was uselessly expended upon our streets.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy are in the city on a visit to friends. Mr. Murphy is a composer of national reputation. J. L. R.

Farming That Pays.

Special to The Tribune.

Climax, N. C., April 17.—A farmer shipped a coop of spring chickens from here to Greensboro today. He got 35 cents each for them, delivered at the depot here.

The same farmer also shipped five lambs aggregating 200 pounds weight, for which he got 5 cents per gross pound, delivered at the depot.

They were shipped to Greensboro. The lambs were dropped in January, and have run on rye, and were fine fellows.

It is such diversified farming as this that makes a man comfortable in life.

Five cents per pound for lambs and 35 cents each for chickens are good prices.

Lower Prices for Bicycles.

New York, April 17.—The attempt of the big bicycle manufacturers to maintain a standard scale of prices for high grade wheels has proven futile, and local agents of the firms who have advertised wheels at $100—"no more, no less"—have been compelled to cut prices. The practice of cutting prices has become widespread, and indications point to the adoption of a reduced schedule of prices for the standard make of bicycles in the near future.

NEW TARIFF CUTS FREE LIST

ITEMS THAT WORKED HARM SLASHED RIGHT AND LEFT.

Protection and Revenue—Lumber, Fish, Cotton and Woolen Goods, and Many Small Articles Will Now Pay Duty.

Washington, April 17.—When the men who framed the Wilson bill were dealing with that portion of the measure relating to the free list, they seemed to have been fairly beside themselves in their desire to crowd items into this schedule. It would appear that their one object was to get as many articles upon the free list as possible, rather than to place there only those which under ordinary circumstances would rightly belong there. They slashed items right and left from the various schedules of the bill to put them where they would not receive protection. It was a regular saturnalia of rate-slashing.

The way that the Wilson bill's free list was made up would seem to indicate that when the authors of the bill got into a tight place about some item, when they were uncertain of the amount of duty to fix upon it, or when there were divisions of opinion about it, they said: "Oh, well, put it on the free list, and let it go at that." This would be the only explanation possible for ther action in regard to some of the articles they made free of duty.

The Wilson bill's free list was one of the longest that ever appeared upon a tariff bill. The consequence was that the Government lost a large amount of revenue and some great lines of American industry and production suffered incalculable damage.

The amount of revenue which the Government lost could be calculated easily, and, under the policy of borrowing money on bonds in time of peace, which the Wilson bill's passage entailed, was not missed. But the harm that was wrought upon American industries in the lifetime of that iniquitous law never can be estimated, and never can be fully compensated for by remedial legislation.

The Dingley bill has made some wide breaches in that free list. The Republicans scrutinized it with careful eyes and wherever possible have taken off the items put there by the Free Traders and restored them to the dutiable list. It is a matter of congratulation that they found this to be possible in a number of cases. The first result will be the addition to about $8,000,000 a year revenue to the Government. The next will be to protect a number of languishing industries from excessive foreign competition.

In looking into the free list the committee found that many grave abuses had grown up under its provisions. They found that in a number of cases it added another opportunity to the many which the Wilson law afforded the unscrupulous foreigner and the wily importer to evade the law and the custom house. For instance, silk bolting cloths which, it may be explained, are cloths used in flour milling, were on the free list, and under this guise the importers brought in a wide variety of silk goods. These came in duty free, and the Board of Appraisers, and even the courts, when appealed to, were powerless to prevent the fraud, for there was the law.

In dealing with the free list the committee has taken from it and placed under duty a number of articles for the sole purpose of gaining revenue, without any reference to home industries. Other changes have been made, with the double object in view, it being immediately apparent to every one but a free list trader that the items never should have been put upon the free list in the first place.

One of the first things the committee did with the free list was to take off lumber and put it back under a proper duty. The importations last year of one class of lumber alone, out of the several in the schedule, amounted to $8,298,071. Not a cent of revenue was obtained from this great importation, but the committee has put on a duty of $1.50 a thousand feet. The total importations of free timber and lumber were over $17,000,000.

The committee next went for the wool item in the free list. They found that of the class of wool which the free list specified there had been imported into the United States goods worth something over $3,000,000. The committee promptly imposed a duty of 12 cents a pound upon this kind of wool and put the item into the woolen schedule along with the other increases in duty therein made. Cotton bagging was also on the free list, and the foreigners had been having their own way with the American market. The committee took a hand in this also, and clapped on a duty of half a cent a square yard and 15 per cent.

Burlaps and bags for grain made of burlaps was the next item "lifted" by the committee. This was paragraph No. 424½ of the Wilson bill. Under it there had been brought into this country in the past year bags and burlaps worth $7,998,471, every dollar's worth of which should have been made in this country, and could have been if the manufacturers had received the protection they needed. The committee well remembered the complaints that had been made before them by the fibre manufacturers, and they proceeded to take the item off the free list and put it under a duty of one and seven-eighths cents a pound. Salt was on the free list, and over 50,000,000 pounds were brought into this country, to the great damage of the Western salt makers. This has been put on the dutiable list.

The small things of the free list were not neglected, however. That is, things that were small in detail, but important to many people, and of great importance when taken in the aggregate. The succulent cabbage, for instance, was on the free list. Cabbage to the value of more than $55,000 was brought in last year, and that represents a pretty good crop of that vegetable. The committee did not think it beneath them to lift the lowly cabbage from the free list and protect the American gardener by placing a duty of three cents a head upon cabbages.

Cider was another little item affecting the homely economy of the American farmer. The committee took that from the free list and made it dutiable at the rate of five cents a gallon. Up in Northern New York charcoal is a profitable industry, by under the free list of the Wilson bill the Canadian charcoal burners were making sad havoc in the business of our people. The committee put a duty of 20 per cent. on charcoal.

Cotton ties of iron and steel, were made in this country with great profit until they were placed on the free list by the Wilson bill. Nearly 8,000,000 pounds were imported last year. The committee has put on a duty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound. There was a certain class of fish on the free list and a quantity worth nearly $2,000,000 was brought in. The committee has put on a duty of half a cent a pound. Milk was another item. The Canadians brought over milk worth $19,107 free of duty. The committee has put on a duty of two cents a gallon.

And so it goes all down the line. Mr. Wilson will not know his free list when the Republicans get through with it.

THIS CO-OPERATIVE TOWN DIDN'T PAY.

Ben Butterworth and Others Whose Scheme Has Entailed Considerable Litigation.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bristol, Tenn., April 14.—A bill has been filed in the chancery court at Elizabethton, Tenn., to appoint a receiver for the Co-operative Town Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., with a purpose of subjecting the property formerly owned by it, and transferred to the Watauga Land Company, to the payment of the debts of the old company. It is recognized that the Co-operative Town Company, at the time it transferred its real estate to the Watauga Land Company, was insolvent, and hence all the property was, in law, a trust fund in the hands of the directors for the payment of its indebtedness. The transfer, it being insolvent, was ultra vires, and the creditors of the old company are seeking to appropriate this property to the payment of their debts.

The real estate is worth from $100,000 to $150,000. The debts on the old company are $100,000. If the property is sold under the hammer for cash by the court it is the opinion that the property will not pay the debts by at least $50,000, and the stockholders of the Co-operative Town Company will have to pay the deficit of $50,000 or more.

The Tennessee statute, under which the Co-operative Town Company was chartered, provides, "The amount of any unpaid stock due from a subscriber to the corporation, shall be a fund for the payment of any debts due from the corporation."

The subscribers for stock in the Co-operative Town Company, under the Tennessee law, can be held liable for the difference between the amounts they have paid on each share and the par value.

It appears that when the funds in the treasury of the Co-operative Town Company were exhausted, and it was no longer able to pay salaries, Judge Louis McComas, who was managing director; Secretary Carlisle, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth and the other directors, proceeded to unload the property. They called a meeting of the shareholders, obtained 10,000 or 12,000 proxies, and went to Elizabethton and voted to transfer the property to Chas. F. Towle, said to be an irresponsible party financially, who assumed to pay the indebtedness of the company, then transferred the property to three trustees, who were Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, present commissioner of patents, George F. Towle, of Boston, attorney and legislative lobbyist, and Fred C. Patch, a private clerk in the office of Mr. Towle, who were to hold the property for the Watauga Land Company, which company was to pay the debts of the old company.

This arrangement was put through February, 1896, and since that time nothing whatever has been done to pay the debts, but the creditors have been fed on promises until their patience has been exhausted, and they purpose now to dissect the corpse of the Co-operative Town Company and bring to the light of public gaze how the directors have performed the trust imposed by the innocent stockholders who invested their money in the enterprise on the confidence they had in the directors of said company.

Attorneys are employed to bring suit against the Co-operative Town Company in Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, to collect off them an amount sufficient to pay $50,000 or more, the remaining indebtedness of the company.

The Civil Service Orders.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Reform" is a high-sounding word that never quite loses its charm. The idea of making the civil servce of the United States independent of the "spoilsmen" appeals to the notions of a certain element that doesn't know what it wants, and to another element that does not take the trouble to investigate the question. They know no more about "civil service reform" than Audrey did about being poetical. "Is it honest in deed and word? Is it a true thing?" she asked. And Teddy Roosevelt and other reformers who are holding fat jobs tell the modern Audreys that it is, and they embrace it. There has been a great deal of hypocrisy on the subject, too. There have been a good many announcements that President McKinley would take "no backward steps," etc.

The extent of Mr. Cleveland's orders, however, are only coming to be fully understood. Republican journals are beginning to offer the President support in any movement he may make to break down Mr. Cleveland's usurpation. The Columbus Journal, for example, says that the discovery that a cabinet officer may not select his personal staff is likely to lead to a revocation of Mr. Cleveland's blanket order; that cabinet officers have to rely for information as to what is going on in their departments on Democrats who are not even products of civil service; that there are "instances where this is a source of annoyance and perplexity;" and that "the system is a bad one, and President McKinley is very likely to modify it."

Congress ought to do something to rescue the President of the United States from the ridiculous position in which he is placed in the matter of the civil service. If it does not, he will probably be compelled to modify the selfish orders of his predecessor. The impracticable people will say that he should not consider party in the least, in distributing the offices; but people who talk that way do not understand the foundation principles of our Government. They do not know it is a Government by the people, expressed through the medium of parties, and that without parties and party recognition in official affairs our form would change.

An able newspaper writer has just said that Mr. McKinley is passing through the honeymoon of his administration. He is scarcely done with the prologue. He has nearly all of the term to serve. He has his record to make. He cannot always dispose of intricate or disturbing questions by merely referring them to somebody or to some commission. They will all come back to him, sometimes in worse shape than when they were when they went away. The crisis of the civil service question was precipitated just before he entered upon the Presidency. He must confront the fact that this country now has the class-system for office holding, and that the inevitable result, if it is not speedily overthrown, will be an enormous civil pension list.

The President will be asked some very pertinent questions, too. He will be asked if he believes that the men who supported him for the Presidency are not worth consideration; if the men who were intelligent and loyal in the direction of his campaign in the various localities are not better entitled to recognition at his hands than the barnacles Mr. Cleveland left in office.

Congress, instead of loafing, would do well to put a besom in the President's hands.

TRUSTS AND MONEY POWER

CONSUMERS REAP ADVANTAGES FROM AGGREGATED CAPITAL.

Thrift and Capital are Greatly Needed in North Carolina—The Wealthy Men of the State Were Once Toilers.

II.

I attempted to show in a former communication that Wall street and the trust people hadn't got the best of the farmers who employed or consumed their products, and I see no occasion to turn green with envy because some of them have distributed millions in dividends to investors. It is a plain and patent fact that large organizations of capital employed with skill are able to supply money or manufactured products to the consumer at a lower rate than many smaller ones, hence the weaker concerns have yielded and in some cases been absorbed by the larger and stronger. If the sugar and oil refineries were divided into many factories located in every city, I seriously doubt if any benefit would accrue to the consumer. To illustrate: A leading Populist of this county, once ambitious to serve as railroad commissioner, seriously suggested that it would be a good thing to "break bulk" at the end of every road between the west and the south in order to increase the cost and selling price of food products and to encourage local production of home supplies, thus admitting the strength that comes of union and organization in the transportation business and also that the railroads by organization and co-operation have cheapened freight rates. Fortunately this visionary gentleman was denied the privilege of experimenting along that line as a member of the commission, and the farmers who need to buy of the overflowing granaries of the west are still blessed with cheap transportation.

As to the silver trust, the effect of the concentration of capital, skill, invention and improved methods is clearly shown in the overproduction of silver bullion and the consequent severe decline in the market value of that metal, which has forced many, I think a large majority, of the wisest men of the nation to the conclusion that with all the boasted power and influence of our republic we cannot longer hope to continue, on our own account, the unlimited use of that metal as money, upon the terms heretofore existing with any expectation that the same will be as good as good money with all good people who love money that will go for good value everywhere, and I seriously doubt if any trust or combine existing in America has employed more artful schemes or spent so much corruption money to keep their product up to the standard in value as this very silver trust, who have in the near past, and still continue to turn the political stomach of the country inside out in their persistent efforts to force the government to make a dollar out of fifty cents worth of silver.

If silver were a food product its cheapening would serve a good purpose to those who bought and consumed it. But I am at a loss to understand what interest the southern farmer has in boosting the price of silver, as a large percentage of our marketable products are sold to foreigners who employ the gold standard, upon which the price is fixed; the seller by choice never accepts an inferior money and we have no power to force, though we may yet persuade, other nations to agree that 16 parts of silver is just as good in value as one part of gold. That is to be tried.

The three silver commissioners appointed by President McKinley will doubtless make an honest effort to establish a just system of international bimetallism, having constantly in mind the "real credit of the United States (which they dare not degrade), and establish a just proportion between gold and silver—a mercantile problem, altogether,—after inquiring into the market price of the two metals in the several countries with which we are connected in commerce," and "that's the only kind of free silver we need to have," according to Thomas Jefferson. I quote his words.

What a burlesque Mr. Bryan is playing on the principles of this great advocate of sound money!

Thrift and accumulated capital are greatly needed in our State, and why should the less fortunate, even though they be stricken with absolute poverty, envy the shining examples of success because they are rare in our midst? The struggling poor would be poorer if deprived of a chance to enjoy the accumulations of the more provident, the means set to work by accumulated capital for their employment and the high mark of success for their aspirations. In this generation, even in the memories of middle aged men, Washington Duke, the tobacco king, has known poverty and tasted keenly the strife against its ills. Col. Andrews, the envied railroad magnate, whose power haunts the imaginations of Populistic scribes, conducted a river ferry for a living since the war. The elder Holts labored with their employees in every branch of an industry now developed by their own genius into princely estates, and thousands have fed from establishments that would not have existed had they not lived and thrived. The Blackwells, the Carrs and all have had their "close calls" and survived to employ those who seek employment to earn a share of their accumulations. And nothing can be more senseless than the unreasoning Populistic wail against accumulated wealth or lawfully organized capital. The poor we have always with us, but they are not the best neighbors. Let us pray for a shower of wealth. For preachers and teachers, lawyers and doctors, mechanics and railroad employees and all who earn wages or fees in exchange for talent or labor even have not seen a period so good to them. We need more work to employ the idle money and the willing hands. Let us hope that the McKinley administration will supply that want, and we will enter the new century blessed of all peoples, with "corn a plenty and money to burn."

JOHN P. LEACH.

Littleton, N. C., April 14, 1897.

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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:20	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:59	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:28
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel	7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

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S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

SELLING PRESSURE

Leading Features of the Markets During the Past Week.

MARKET WHERE IT WAS TEN DAYS AGO

DRIFTING ALONG IN AN IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN MANNER.

Cotton Market Remains Practically Unchanged From Previous Advices—Wheat Has Shown Rallying Power.

New York, April 17.—The advancing tendency which the stock market showed last week, as we apprehended at the time, turned out to have been nothing more than a movement against the short interest. The pools formed in the various stocks, with the view of bidding up prices and accelerating the covering movement were partially successful, especially in Chicago Gas and the Coal stocks and in Sugar. As was to have been expected, however, after this buying movement subsided, the market instantly began to reflect the elimination of the short interest, and the pressure of the pools to unload the stock they had accumulated. This selling pressure has been on the market all the week, and naturally the tendency of the market has been toward a lower level. It was thought that the simultaneous announcement of the consummation of the deal to float a new $5,000,000 mortgage of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company, to reorganize its finances and give it a new working capital, and the publication of the scheme to refund the bonds of the New York Central Railroad company, maturing in 1903, and scaling the interest down to 3½ per cent., would have a very beneficial effect upon the general market and lead to renewed buying. But the announcements only led to renewed selling, as both had been previously discounted.

Thus we find the market back again to where it was ten days ago, drifting along in an irregular and uncertain manner, with the trading largely of a local professional scalping nature, pending further developments in the railroad situation and the Cretan troubles and the settlement of the tariff question. At this writing there is so much uncertainty surrounding each one of these features that it is extremely difficult to foresee what may develop from the attempts that are being made to settle them. In the meantime, the uncertainty naturally has a tendency to further restrict speculation as well as investment buying, thus leaving the market still in the control of the local professional operators. Under the circumstances it is extremely difficult to predict even the immediate future course of the market or venture any advice with any degree of assurance.

The best that can be expected is a repetition of the present narrow traders' markets, and those who are fortunate enough to catch the turns in the market by buying stock on the weak spots and selling on the rallies will make more money than those who assume a definite position on either side. It would seem from the suspension of business in the London markets, from yesterday until next Tuesday, in observance of the Easter holidays, that the situation on the Turkish frontier and in Crete is not so warlike as it appears, but, nevertheless, all the European correspondents seem to agree in the opinion that a war between Turkey and Greece is inevitable, and the policy the two nations are pursuing seems to confirm this opinion. As both nations are in a bad way financially they cannot stand the burden of the expense much longer, consequently we look for something of a definite nature to develop during the week which will decide whether there is to be a war or not. In the event of a war breaking out it is our opinion that it would lead to a general liquidation of securities, but the pressure upon our market would only be temporary.

Wheat has shown more rallying power during the week from the recent depression than the talent had expected, the price having recovered five cents per bushel from the low level reached on the break last Friday, when the May option in the Chicago market sold down to 64½ cents. The action of the market has not surprised us, in fact, the rally was foreshadowed in our market letter of last week. By reference to it you will see we said this about the market:

"We think the break is the best thing that could have happened to the market, as it has forced out the bulk of the weak long scattered interest and reduced the price to a point where exporters will again come into the market and buy freely to replenish their supply. Under these changed conditions the market ought to do better after the selling movement subsides, hence, for the present, we can no longer consistently follow the bear side or advocate sales for the decline. On the contrary, we think that the long side is now the best and the safest to operate on in the long run, and instead of selling on all the bulges as we have heretofore advised, we think wheat should be bought on all weak spots for a turn. The Government crop report is due on the 10th instant. It will estimate the average condition of the winter wheat crop in comparison with last year. We expect it to make the condition 81 to 83 per cent., against 77 per cent. last year."

When we ventured this opinion and advice the market was weak and demoralized, and bearish sentiment was rampant here and at Chicago as well as abroad, and some of the best houses in the trade whom we credited with having more sense were freely predicting a further decline of 5 to 10 cents per bushel in prices. The wisdom of our judgment speaks for itself in the foregoing quotation.

We also calculated the Government's crop report estimate correctly. Some of the bears had been expecting the report would make the average condition of the winter wheat crop anywhere from 75 to 80 per cent. Few if anybody outside of ourselves expected the Government would make the condition higher than 85. The report was announced late Saturday evening, and made the condition of the crop 81.4 per cent., against 99.5 last December, and 77 one year ago last April. In April, 1895, the condition was 81.4, against 86.7 in 1894, 77.4 in 1893, and 81.2 in 1892. Since the date the report was compiled, on April 1st, the crop has further deteriorated, especially in Illinois and Indiana. The State Commissioner of Illinois, in his report compiled to the 10th instant, says: "Two-thirds of the winter wheat area, estimated at 1,749,000 acres, was winter-killed, and the condition of the remainder of 563,000 acres is so poor that not over one-third of an average crop will be harvested, and the indications are that there will not be enough wheat raised in the State more than sufficient for seeding purposes." As the outlook of the European crops is also less favorable than last month, we believe that the statistical position of the article will have more weight with the speculators as well as the foreigners, and for this reason, and also because we are not likely to get much new wheat until the latter part of August, we think the long side of the market is still the best side to follow, and that purchases can be made with comparative safety for a turn on all weak spots.

The cotton situation remains practically unchanged from our previous advices, especially as set forth in our last two weekly letters. What little speculative business there is doing is still confined largely among the local professional scalpers and the smaller board room traders, and the daily narrow fluctuations are largely the result of their operations, which are confined in the main to efforts to scalp each other of the small changes which occur in values. The flood situation in the Mississippi Valley and the delay in planting operations elsewhere, especially in the Atlantic and Gulf States, from wet weather, continues the main support of the market. The newspapers continue to print the most sensational reports from correspondents in regard to the Mississippi river situation, with special reference to the extent of the damage present and prospective from the floods. But notwithstanding this material assistance and continued allusions to the strength of the statstical position of the staple, the bulls have found it impossible to make much, if any headway toward a higher market or a revival of speculative interest. The distribution of a circular in the trade by the correspondents of a Liverpool firm jealous of the recent reputation made by Messrs. Neill Bros., makes the statistical position appear very strong, and the conjectures in regard to the future consumptive demand from American and European spinners seem plausible enough to convince outsiders that the market is going up at least 1 or 2 cents per pound. This theme, however, as a bull argument, is a very old one, and is exactly what the rank and file of operators here and at the South, as well as in Liverpool, have been bulling cotton for the past six months in the face of a steady declining market. We have seen wheat break 20 cents per bushel very recently in the face of a much stronger statistical position than that now occupied by cotton, hence we believe that it is a mistake to bank on statistics alone to bull the market on. The figures are always public property and have been generally known, but without a good consumptive demand for the article and active speculation, they do not count for much. There is in our opinion no possibility of a squeese in May contracts or a "corner" in August, even if there is no war, or the Mississippi river overflows its banks and swamps the country, because the leading operators are either dead or out of the market, and the outside public have lost their money bulling wheat, and the local crowd is already too heavily long.

With the lights thus before us we cannot see how anything better can be expected than a repetition of the present small and narrow traders' market for the next week or two at least. It may do to buy moderately on the weak spots, but advantage should be taken of all the rallies to sell out and thus secure the profits, however small they may be. Our information from our various Southern agents and extensive clientele convinces us that the acreage of the new crop will be much larger in the Carolinas and Gulf States and also in Texas than last year, and it may make up for whatever deficiency there may be in the planting in the Mississippi Valley. The crop has got a poor start thus far, outside of Texas, but with more favorable weather conditions the farmers will soon catch up with their work and planting operations will be general all over the cotton belt.

E. B. CUTHBERT & CO.

Production and Properties of Platinum.

Electricity.

The platinum of commerce is obtained entirely from alluvial deposits at depths varying from six to forty feet. The sand and gravel of former river beds are subjected to a series of screenings and washings to effect the separation of the ore. The richest deposits of platinum are found in the Ural Mountains, which have been worked under the supervision of the Russian Government since 1828.

The yield of the ore per ton of sand seldom exceeds six grams. The average yield of metallic platinum from the ore is from fifty to eighty per cent.

Platinum occupies a unique position among the metals. When pure and in compact form it is tin white in color. It is the heaviest and has the highest fusing point of any metal in commercial use unalloyed. It is twice as heavy as silver, and nearly three times as heavy as cast-iron. A temperature of 1,800 degrees, centigrade, or 3,800 degrees Fahrenheit, is necessary to fuse the metal; hence it is unaffected by temperature attained in the hottest blast of furnaces, and is used in the construction of instruments for measuring the temperature in such furnaces.

Platinum ranks fourth as a conductor of heat and sixth as a conductor of electricity among metals. It expands and contracts, under variations of temperature, less than any other metal, and because of this fact, its high fusing point and non-oxidability, platinum is the only metal that can be successfully sealed into glass vacuum apparatus. It is almost as soft as copper and as ductile as gold and can easily be rolled into sheets one-thousandth of an inch thick, as well as drawn into wire one-thousandth inch in diameter. Because of its many peculiar properties it is one of the most valuable metals made available to man's wants, and notwithstanding its excessive cost, the present market price being $14 per ounce, its yearly consumption is rapidly increasing.

Greeks Provide Sinews of War.

Athens, April 16.—The Boule today passed on its first reading the bill introduced by the government yesterday for a credit of 23,000,000 drachms ($4,600,000) for the purpose of the Ministers of War and Marine.

Not Exactly Alike.

From the Chicago Record.

"I suppose your daughter is just like mine—rather ride a wheel than eat."

"Not exactly; but she would rather ride a wheel than cook."

THE LOWELL TELESCOPE

IT IS PACKED UP IN MEXICO AND GOING BACK TO ARIZONA.

Splendid Results Obtained in Mexico—More Than 300 Double and Triple Stars of the Southern Heavens Measured.

Mexico City, Mexico, April 17.—The Lowell observatory, which was transferred from Flagstaff, Ariz., to Mexico early in December last for the purpose of observing the opposition of Mars, and for the measurement of southern double stars, has been dismounted and shipped back to its original location after three months of remarkably active service, the giant telescope for the most part being active day and night. By reason of the comparatively few really clear days and nights the astronomers have had it was necessary to be constantly ready to take advantage of any favorable condition that might arise.

The location was a most advantageous one, being chosen by Mr. Lowell after an exhaustive examination of the conditions and grounds of this entire section. A spot was chosen near the Plaza at Tacubaya, a short distance up the hill, on a shelving plateau, where the room was ample and the range wide and uninterrupted.

Every encouragement was given to the work by both the public and the government, but, while Mr. Lowell feels amply repaid for his venture, he found the opportunities for observation, even with the advantages enjoyed, insufficient to warrant a permanent station.

Although the outfit arrived at Tacubaya on Dec. 1, annoying and constant delays rendered it impossible to take an observation until Jan. 5, since which date the work has been constant, so far as the atmospheric conditions would permit, and the results have proven highly pleasing. In detail of arrangement the observatory was most complete, the huge 22-foot telescope being housed in a circular inclosure of dovetailed wood and extra strong duck canvas, which was in all about forty feet high, with an almost corresponding diameter.

Of the telescope itself much of interest could be written. It is one of the largest in the world. It weighs something more than twenty tons, having a maximum magnifying capacity of 2,000 diameters. It is modern in every detail and the perfection of excellence, as the results obtained here will unquestionably prove.

While the mission of the astronomers was to study the southern double stars principally, they were also establishing the theory long entertained at Flanbstaff that better seeing could be secured further south, where the tendencies to "cyclonic movements" was less pronounced, especially during the winter season. There is considerable difference of opinion as to just what atmospheric conditions are necessary to the best results in astronomy, and the cloudiness which ordinarily is supposed to be the greatest drawback may in reality be considered one of the least.

Tacubaya, in addition to its advantages of atmosphere, is so situated as to render possible the observation of the southern double stars, those seen in the heavens within 60 degrees of the South Pole, an accomplishment not possible at Flagstaff.

This feature of the work was conducted by Dr. T. J. J. Lee and Mr. W. S. Cogshall, the former a graduate of Berlin, and for three years connected with the Chicago University; the latter from Grand Rapids, Mich. Dr. Lee, who was in charge of the observation, in the southern heavens, recently published a work on the evolution of the stellar systems which questions the accepted theories of creation. In his recent surveys he has consequently had more than ordinary inducement for absolute accuracy, and his discoveries and cerifications of former claims bear out his arguments to a surprising degree, completely overthrowing many claims heretofore held by scientific men.

Dr. Lee said that since Jan. 1 more than 300 double and triple stars had been measured, more than half of which were new, having never been reported by any astronomer. The report will be the largest and most important addition to the southern stellar astronomy since the observations of Sir John Herschel nearly sixty years ago. Full reports of the work are to be forwarded soon to the Royal Astronomical society at London.

Among his discoveries are many brilliant stars, among them Lambda Velarum, Alpha Phoenicis, p. Velorum, Eta Centaouri, Lambda Lupi, d. Centaouri, b. Lupi, Omega Lupi, Kappa Normoe, Iota Germoe, Zeta, Scorpi, Epsilon Telescopia De, and perhaps fifty stars separated by less than one second of arc.

Prof. A. E. Douglas, an old Harvard man, and for some time in charge of the Harvard permanent observatory, Peru, gave almost sole attention to Jupiter and his satellites, and has discovered important facts.

By deductions from his past year's observations Prof. Douglas has established the time and direction of rotation of two of the satellites. Speaking of this he said: "The time of rotation of the third and fourth satellites is very nearly identical with their period of orbital revolution. The first satellite is oblate to the extent of one-fifth, and the opponent oblateness varies regularly, probably owing to axial rotation of the body, a result confirming the previous work of Prof. Pickering."

Mr. D. A. Drew continued the work he has been for some months engaged on at Flagstaff, the study of Neptune, and succeeded in securing measures of that distant and difficult satellite on something more than forty nights.

Prof. Lowell's attention has largely been directed to Mars, although Venus and Mercury have come in for liberal consideration. Assisted by Miss W. L. Leonard, his secretary, Prof. Lowell has completed more than one hundred drawings of Mars, outlining the Martian canals, and their recent doubling, in conformity with the former theories of Martian seasons, and showing new and important divisions in the Polar Cap, features that escaped the most careful scrutiny from their former location.

The canals in the dark regions of the planet, as noted for the past four years, were more clearly defined here, and valuable measurements have been made perfecting errors of former maps of the planet.

Full reports of the work will later be published for the benefit of astronomers in general.

The results as regards Venus and Mercury as shown by the sketches made from many observations fully confirm former deductions at Flagstaff.

The planets rotate only once in the full course of orbital revolution around the sun, the faces thus turned toward that orb enjoying perpetual day, while the further sides are wrapped in endless night.

The conditions of intense heat on one side and equally excessive cold on the other preclude the possibility of the maintenance of life. It is further shown that, while Venus has considerable atmosphere, neither planet furnishes evidence of clouds to any extent.

Great interest has been evinced in the work of the observatory while here. President Diaz and his ministers made frequent visits, while the custom of keeping regularly announced open nights, courteously maintained by Prof. Lowell, permitted an interest on the part of the public not otherwise possible.

The kindly interest and assistance of the national observatory staff had the further effect of securing the general good will for the visitors. The failure to remove the building which has been closed indicates that Prof. Lowell may, as intimated in recent interviews, return with his outfit again in the fall.

TESLA'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

He Succeeds in Producing Roentgen Rays From a New Source.

Evening Sun.

Nicola Tesla has made a discovery which, it is believed, will revolutionize not only the ordinary means of illumination, but will be of infinite use in hundreds of directions. Tesla exhibited newly perfected appliances called electrical oscillators (which are a novel kind of transformers based on one of his discoveries made six years ago) at the fourth annual reception and exhibition of the New York Academy of Sciences in the American Museum of Natural History last night.

By their means Tesla is now able to produce economical electrical vibrations to a frequency of many millions a second from ordinary currents, either alternating or direct. This achievement has an important bearing on very many scientific and industrial problems.

For instance, the economical lighting by means of phosphorescent pipes and bulbs is absolutely dependent upon such method of converting electrical currents, also the production of many chemical products like ozone.

These oscillators work with such an economy that they do away entirely with the induction coils of old make. These coils contain many miles of wire, but with this discovery it is possible to entirely abolish the use of fine wire. Any electrical pressures are practicable. The presentation of these perfected machines was Tesla's chief object last night. He pointed out that they furnish ideal means for the production of Roentgen rays, which are thereby rendered incomparably more powerful.

Coming to the subject of the Roentgen rays, Tesla pointed out two important discoveries made by him in this field. First of all, he announced that he had found a new and powerful source of the rays. This source, he said, was an electric arc formed under certain conditions, and the quality of the rays is such as to give a far finer definition and greater power of the impressions. Tesla said that, while the difficulties at present are such as to restrict the use of the principle, he is hopeful to overcome them and soon report substantial progress.

The second important discovery, Tesla announced, was the deflection of the Roentgen rays by a magnet. This has an important bearing on the nature of the Roentgen rays, and establishes the complete identity of these with the rays discovered by Lennard in 1891, five years before Roentgen made his announcement. In the introduction of his subject Tesla put on record certain facts of interest. He said that in 1894 he engaged in the investigation of the actinic power of phosphorescent bodies. The Roentgen rays effects were observed, but not recognized. He exhibited a great amount of diagrams and designs for the demonstration of his theory of the rays, which, he said, were due to minute particles of matter projected with enormous velocities from the bulb, a view which is at variance with the generally accepted one regarding transverse waves.

By means of Tesla's newest discovery the Roentgen rays may be applied to industrial uses. There are hundreds of ways in which they can be employed. Besides producing a more brilliant and much cheaper means of lighting, they will be an economical means of purifying the atmosphere, water, and other substances. Ammonia, nitric acid, and other products may be evolved from common air, if from nothing else. It would be impossible to enumerate the possibilities of the discovery.

As far back as 1894 Tesla was experimenting with the Lennard rays, which are nothing else than the Roentgen rays, when he noticed peculiar results in photography. Lennard had not been able to understand the singularity of the demonstrations, but a light was beginning to break upon him. Dr. Tesla found that many of his photographic plates were destroyed while experimenting with the Crook's tube three years ago. He was investigating the cause of this phenomenon and was beginning to understand its wonderful nature, when his laboratory was destroyed by fire and the imminent discovery was prevented. It was a bitter disappointment.

The young electrician feverishly turned his energies toward re-establishing his laboratory, bent upon pursuing his investigation into the reasons for the phenomena of the rays, but was prevented by stress of circumstances from resuming the work. He was on the point of taking up the experiments again when Roentgen announced that he had discovered the use to which the X-rays could be put which has made his name famous.

The Devil's Four Servants.

The devil has a great many servants. They are all busy and in all places. Some so vile looking that one instantly turns away from them in disgust; but some are so sociable, insinuating and plausible that they almost deceive at times the very elect. Among this latter class are to be found the devil's four chief servants. Here are their names:

"There's No Danger."
"Only This Once."
"Everybody Does So."
"By and By."

All four cheats and liars. They mean to cheat you out of heaven, and they will do it if you listen to them.

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EASTER THE QUEEN OF FEASTS.

It requires but slight knowledge of Christian history to assure one that at the time of the Apostles and from that time on there has always been observed in some way, on some day, an anniversary festival in memory of Christ's resurrection. As for the manner of observing it, we find it varied at times and in places, but it was always esteemed as the greatest of the Christian feasts, and it was celebrated with the greatest joy and solemnity.

In the primitive times the Christians used as their early morning salutation: "The Lord is risen," and the reply was: "Christ is risen, indeed." This custom is still retained in the Greek Church. And the first note of joy in the service of the church today is in these words.

"Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast. Christ is risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept."

The churches of Asia kept their feast upon the same day on which the Jews celebrated their passover; but the churches elsewhere, especially those of the West, kept their feast on the Sunday following the Jewish passover.

Both sides pleaded Apostolic tradition, one party claiming as authority for their practice St. Peter and St. Paul, and the other, the Asiatics, pleading the example of St. John.

This variety in practice was tolerated for a long time with charity and forbearance, but finally became the ground of controversy and confusion, which rose to such a height that the Emperor Constantine had to interfere and allay the strife. At the council of Nice, it was enacted "that everywhere the great feast of Easter should be observed upon one and the same day, and that not upon the day of the Jewish passover, but, as had been generally observed, upon the Sunday afterwards."

The rules to regulate the occurrence and observance of the feast at the council were as follows:

1. That the twenty-first day of March shall be accounted the vernal equinox.

2. That the full moon happening on or next after the twenty-first day of March shall be taken for the full moon of Nisan.

3. That the Lord's day next following that full moon shall be Easter day.

4. But if the full moon happens on a Sunday Easter day shall be the Sunday after.

In the next century, the fifth, the Church began to follow the rule of Meton, the Albanian, who had invented the Golden Number, or the cycle of the moon, by which it was found that in every cycle of nineteen years the moon was full on the same day and month, only with a variation of one hour in each cycle.

This rule was followed from 534 until 1582, when Pope Gregory reformed the rule and brought the vernal equinox back to the 21st of March. And in 1752 a like change was made in our calendar, so that we are now following the rule established by the Nicene council in the year 325 A .D.

A CHARACTERISTIC BRAY.

The Raleigh Tribune was a member of the United Press Association which failed a short time ago. The News and Observer owns the exclusive franchise of the Associated Press in Raleigh and will not allow The Tribune to be furnished the dispatches of that association. The Tribune raises a great howl in consequence thereof. As we see it the News and Observer is acting clearly within its rights, both in law and equity. It doubtless had to pay extra for the exclusive use of the dispatches in Raleigh and it naturally does not want to make a present of anything to its abusive rival.—Statesville Mascot.

The Mascot is not peculiar. It is just showing off the characteristics of its kind—ears and voice. It has given forth a bray that is even yet resounding among the hills and dales of Iredell, while its ears are long enough to afford ample warning to keep out of the way of its heels. It is not to be wondered at that the Mascot does not know what it is talking about. It should not be expected to know better.

WILSON THE WEEPER WEEPETH.

Many tears—crocodile tears, we might say—have been shed over the imaginary iniquities of protective tariffs. Of all the mourners in the mournful throng, William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, is chief.

As the Mail and Express remarks:

For a conspicuous example of the cheap pettifogger it is needless to seek further than ex-Postmaster-General Wilson, whose lamentations over the fanciful iniquities of protection have added enormously to the gravity of the present tariff discussion. This gentleman's noisy grief began when the Dingley bill was first presented to Congress, and it has continued in a steadily increasing volume ever since. It has developed its greatest poignancy in his consideration of the wool schedules, and here it finds vent in an outburst which fairly reeks with tears and wailing. In reviewing the evil effects of the duty on wool, for example, he gives out this cleverly rehearsed heart-piercing stage shriek:

No actuary can compute the number of those who fell as victims to consumption, pneumonia, grip and like diseases because of their inability to supply themselves with genuine and needful woolen clothing by reason of the immense increase of cost through tariff taxes on that plain necessary of life.

This bit of theatrical clap-trap is distinctly original. It presents the pettifogger in the true proportions of his dwarfish stature. In the trial of a cow case in a backwoods court in the West Virginia mountains it would take the jury by storm and win a verdict for the full amount of the claim, with costs. "May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the jury," exclaimed the Hon. Googe Hoober, when he arose in the Arkansas court to make the closing plea for a client who was on trial for stealing a mule, "we admit that our client took the critter. We don't object to the indictment and we don't object to the evidence, but, gentlemen of the jury, with the memory of the immortal Andrew Jackson forever in your minds, I confidently appeal for the acquittal of my client because he loves the old flag and his heart beats warmly for his native land." It is needless to add that the defendant was triumphantly vindicated.

The Hon. Googe Hoober lives again in Mr. Wilson. The latter paints a picture of woe under protected wool that would melt the heart of a bowlder. He unrolls a huge and gaudily-tinted panorama of 70,000,000 people with nothing but comfortles cotton garments to protect them against the blasts of winter. To the accompaniment of slow music and dim light he shows the men, women and children of a mighty nation clad in calico, gingham, dimity and nankeen, shivering, suffering and actually perishing because they have been deprived of the inestimable Democratic blessing of free wool and unlimited shoddy. The exhibition appeals to the emotions of the audience. The sloppy splash of crocodile tears is heard in every part of the house, and the deep, hoarse moan of free trade woe rises and falls like the grunting of a pump in which the water is low.

Mr. Wilson knows his jury as well as the Hon. Googe Hoober knew his. The whole panel is made up of free traders. He is addressing them alone. He wouldn't appeal to the protectionists if he could, and he couldn't if he would. They would laugh him out of court and he knows it. But with a jury of his own choosing he is invincible. His plaintive voice is irresistible. His dejected manner touches every soul, and these, in conjunction with his great moral panorama of the American people clad only in cheap cotton clothing to save them from the icy gales, are enough to convince the court and jury that his client's heart beats warmly for his native land and that he should therefore be acquitted in spite of the law and the evidence.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL RECOGNITION.

The industrials, as they are called, have for many years been regarded as of secondary importance in the South, but happily a change has come over the spirit of our people. Not only are our industries receiving recognition at home, but they are attracting attention abroad. In an article on this subject the Atlanta Constitution says:

Southern industry is beginning to receive its proper share of recognition. Within the last few months large shipments of Alabama pig iron have crossed the water to Great Britain, and the statement is made on good authority that our British patrons intend hereafter to use the output of our Southern mines exclusively.

In this connection some mention should be made of the growing popularity of Georgia and South Carolina cotton goods. Notably within the last few days, according to a well-known and reliable newspaper, two South Carolina cotton mills have shipped twenty carloads of cotton drilling to Shanghai, China, the value of the shipment amounting to $100,000. In addition to this purchase, however, numerous smaller ones might be cited showing that the products of our Southern cotton mills are steadily finding their way into all parts of the globe.

Until recent years New England has been the great American cotton market, notwithstanding the fact that every pound of cotton used in the mills of that section came from the South. Such a monopoly of the cotton trade of the country could not long exist from its very nature. Everything opposed it, save capital, which existed more abundantly in the North than in this section; but even capital has at last been forced to recognize that the proper field for the manufacture of cotton is in the section which produces it, and, consequently, within the last few years cotton mills have sprung up all over the South.

In the manufacture of certain fabrics New England still enjoys something of a monopoly, but the prestige of that section as a market for cotton goods in general is a thing of the past. Quite a number of enterprising establishments from that section have started up again in the South, but others have quit the field entirely. Only a few factories now remain in comparison with the multitude which New England possessed a short time ago, and even these will doubtless transfer their looms to the South within a few years.

With the vast material resources which belong to this section, it is not extravagant to say that a future of great industrial promise stretches before the South, and that cotton is only one of the factors which underlie her coming prosperity.

EASTERN EUROPE.

The most interesting matter in the public mind at this time, not even excepting the Eastern North Carolina Federal judgeship, is the Eastern European situation. As the New York Sun observes, a symptom to be noted in the Eastern situation is the fall in value of Turkish securities that is taking place, particularly those not guaranteed by any special convention between the holders and the Turkish Government.

This is the direct outcome of the Armenian massacres that have destroyed the tax-producing element of the population, disturbed all industry, and debauched the Moslems by turning them from such industry as they were engaged in, to live in riot for a period on the plundered property of the murdered Christians. Time is bringing its revenge on the Sultan at Constantinople and the camarilla by which he is surrounded, though it cannot bring back to life the Armenians who have perished. The interest due the holders of Turkish securities is not the least concern of the European Governments, and it is, therefore, legitimate to suppose that they have been preoccupied with this phase of the question, as well as with the territorial rearrangements that must follow any disturbance of the present limits of the Ottoman Empire.

It is reported that the division that is manifesting itself in the European concert is chiefly due to the opposition raised by England and Germany to the partition of Macedonia and Albania between the Balkan States, in accordance with their ethnological divisions. Italy, France and Russia are said to be favorable to it. The difficulty is as to the disposition of Crete, with its incomparable strategical position. With Suda Bay for a naval base connected with the mainland on every side, and with the islands serving as lookout posts by cables, Crete in the hands of a first-class naval power would make it a matter of comparative indifference who occupied Salonica or the Dardanelles. The avowed objection of England to the annexation of Crete to Greece is the possibility of Greece being at some time allied with a power with which England might be at war. There is reason to believe that Lord Salisbury has been endeavoring to have Crete dealt with as were the Ionian Islands by the Congress of Vienna, after the Napoleonic wars; that is, placed in the charge of England. The proposition looking to that solution of the Cretan difficulty met with no encouragement from any of the powers except, it is said, Germany, which, for reasons of its own, would be glad to see Crete serve as a bone of contention between England and those powers that are looking with an increasingly jealous eye on England's naval preponderance in the Mediterranean.

The country most concerned financially in the fate of the Ottoman Empire is France. It is calculated that fully sixty-five per cent. of the Turkish securities are held in France, and it is the interest of the holders of these securities that has naturally had a weighty influence with the French Government in its more or less conservative action in the Cretan question, which in Paris is not regarded in quite the same light as the action of Greece in Macedonia and Epirus. An amicable understanding between France and Russia on the subject of the financial interests of French citizens in Turkey would go far to assure a progressive pacific settlement of the Turkish difficulty, apart from the disputes with Greece, but that is not the purpose of some of the powers.

The Italian Government is not likely to pay much attention to the Turkish protest against the participation of Italians in the raid from Thessaly into Macedonia. It is some fifteen years ago now that a society was formed in Italy for the union of Macedonia and Albania, and their deliverance from the Turk. Its manifesto was scattered over these countries in Greek, Turkish and Italian, and emissaries from Italy, among them men of note in politics, held frequent meetings with the Albanian leaders at El Bassan and other important Albanian centres. An aggressive attitude toward Turkey was a distinguishing feature of the Crispi regime at the Consulta at Rome, but it was of an essentially selfish and specially anti-Greek character. Under the Marquis di Rudini there seems a tendency to revert to the more generous policy in favor of the strengthening of Balkan nationalities; a policy which is also that of the Liberal party in England. The change may be traced to the disasters in Abyssinia and the marriage of the Crown Prince of Italy with the Princess Helena of Montenegro.

The aggrandizement of Montenegro and Servia by the eventual annexation of northern Albania and northern Macedonia, and the extension of Bulgaria to the Aegean would not be opposed to Italian interests, and should not be unfavorably regarded by Russia. The extension of Greece to her natural and ethnological limits would be all in the interests of peace. The Sultan or his successor, considering the disturbance that the unsettled condition of his European territories is perpetually involving, should be glad to be relieved of them. They bring him no profit and no strength. The organization of his Asiatic territories and the satisfaction of the Russian war indemnity would be the main questions remaining to be settled, and over these there would be less danger to the peace of Europe than there is now from the difficulty of reconciling the territorial ambitions of some of the powers with the claims of the Balkan nationalities to a voice in the shaping of their own destinies.

The solution of the present crisis, however, cannot be very much longer delayed. The weather and the financial strain on both the Greek and Turkish governments will hasten either a conflict or a collapse.

Great Layout in Jerico.

Holy Land Letter in Hartford Courant

"We sat on the porch of the hotel at Jericho night before last, after a dinner at which we were served with butter from Norway, cheese from Switzerland, marmalade from London, wine from Jerusalem diluted with water from the well of Elisha, raisins from Ramoth Gilead, oranges from Jericho (in no respect inferior to those from Jaffa or the Indian River, Fla.), and almonds from the east of the Jordan, smoking Turkish tobacco, which, like the Turkish empire, is inferior to its reputation, and a cup of coffee from—the corner grocery of Jericho," etc.

PIE, PLUMS AND PERSIMMONS.

Hungry Comment of the Band-Wagon Followers.

(From the New London Times.)

Quite a number of hungry would-be pie-eaters of this State are now growling over the fact that McKinley has seemingly slighted Minnesota in the distribution of the plum pie.

(From the Moorehead Independent.)

The plums continue to fall from President McKinley's patronage tree, but up to date none of them have fallen into the Minnesota basket. Our representatives and senators should take a few doses of harmony drops, then they might agree upon some of the candidates for the fat offices to be handed around.

(From the Redwood Gazette.)

The Minnesota delegation at Washington is unable to agree on patronage for this State. The senators and representatives in Congress appear to have forgotten that there are good working Republicans in the State who are entitled to some recognition for the active service performed during the last campaign.

(From the Grand Forks Herald.)

Would it be just the proper thing to put a "lost" ad. in the Washington dailies to find out what has become of the Democratic senator from North Dakota?

(From the Wahpeton Globe.)

The good news comes from Washington that Senator Hansbrough and Representative Johnson are working in perfect harmony with each other and in accord with the accredited leaders of the Republican party in this State. The persimmons will begin to fall by and by.

(From the Jamestown Alert.)

It is said that the kickers on the proposed distribution of the Federal patronage for North Dakota are becoming aggressive. They will hold an indignation meeting and send a delegation to Washington. If the President could re-enact the parable of the loaves and fishes it would be very convenient at this time.

Firing Urnde Water.

New York Herald.

The experiment of firing a gun under water has been made in the harbor of Portsmouth, England, and was attended by an apparent complete success. A 110-pound gun was used.

At low water the gun and its carriage were lowered beneath the surface and a diver sent down to place it in position on a solid plank platform laid on the bottom. The platform was weighted with large blocks of granite to keep it steady, and the gun and carriage were then placed in position.

For the first test a target composed of oak beams and planks twenty-one inches thick was lowered and set in position beneath the water at a distance of seventy-five feet from the muzzle of the gun. Behind this target the hull of an old vessel was towed into position directly in line of the fire from the gun. In order to make the test the more severe sheets of boiler plate three inches in thickness were riveted to the hull of the craft at the point where the shell from the gun would strike if it was not deflected by the water and succeeded in passing through the target—something which the majority of the army and navy experts present did not anticipate.

Having made all these preparations, the diver came to the surface, and, taking the shell with which the experiment was to be made, again went below the surface and carefully loaded the gun, which was then aimed at the target and hull of the vessel beyond.

A wire connecting with the firing mechanism of the gun led to the shore some distance away, where it connected with an electric battery in charge of the firing party. The test was made at high tide. When all the conditions were right the word was given, and the current sent from the battery through the wire to the submerged gun.

There was a slight disturbance of the water over the place where the gun was sunk, and the vessel anchored beyond the tareat was seen to rock and sway, and then gradually settle in the water and sink.

Not Reduced by the Overflow.

Atlanta Constitution.

In spite of the devastation wrought by the overflow of the Mississippi river there seems to be no reason for apprehending any serious reduction in the size of this year's cotton crop.

As compared with the vast area of the cotton belt the devastated portion of the Mississippi valley is comparatively small; and, though the flood's destructiive work is grievous in the extreme, it is not of such a character as to seriously affect the general result.

Indeed the experience of past years has been that early spring floods instead of cutting the cotton crops short has frequently made them larger. This is due to the fact that the floods have enriched the bottom lands and in partial atonement for having swept away the first crops planted have made the soil all the more productive for second plantings. Although it is now somewhat late in the season it is possible for the Mississippi valley farmers to redeem much of what they have lost by planting a second crop of cotton in the rich deposits of sediment which the receding waters have left upon their farming lands.

In view of these considerations it is not likely that this year's cotton crop will be reduced. On the contrary, if it exceeds the size of last year's crop there will be no occasion for surprise. Such things have happened before and they may happen again.

An Easter Prayer.

She knelt, with her silver-bound psalter,
In a glory of purple and gold.
Like a row of white brides at the altar
The lilies began to unfold.
The tapers aflame in their sconces
On the cross and the crucifix shone,
And it happened between the responses
She murmured a prayer of her own,

"Oh, Lord! when I die and am hidden
In a windowless chamber of clay,
If ever by Thee I am bidden
To rise from the dust and decay,
Then let me some morning awaken
A beautiful lily to be,
And into Thy altar be taken
To blossom at Easter for Thee."

—Minna Irving Judge.

Eastertide.

At Eastertide my thoughts have rolled
To that bright land of worlds untold,
Where harps are strung and angels sing
Of joys supreme, and seraphs wing;
Where streets are paved with shining gold
And bells in harmony are tolled.
And where the just their love unfold.
Such are the thoughts with faith I bring
At Eastertide.

HON. R. Z. LINNEY IN RALEIGH

HE STOPPED EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON TO SEE THE GOVERNOR.

A Pardon is Wanted for John Hand—The Matter Under Advisement by Gov Russell—Mr. Linney on the Judgeship.

Hon. R. Z. Linney, the able and popular Congressman from the Eighth district, spent several hours in the city Friday, en route from his home at Taylorsville to Washington, D. C., where he will resume attendance upon the House of Representatives.

Mr. Linney's principal object in stopping over in Raleigh was to see Governor Russell in behalf of one John Hand, of Alexander county, who is now serving a sentence of ten years in the State prison under conviction for manslaughter.

Hand has been in prison for five years, and there is a vigorous effort on foot to secure for him a pardon. Judge Armfield was the presiding judge when Hand was convicted, and he has written a letter to Governor Russell saying that, in his opinion, the prisoner had suffered sufficiently for the crime he committed. Solicitor Webb also writes to the same effect.

The prisoner has a wife and several children, and bears a good reputation. The man whom he killed was Nash Teague, and the deed was done while both were in a drunken debauch.

Mr. Linney could not succeed in getting any promise from Governor Russell as to what action he would take in the matter. He would only say that he would take the matter under advisement. There is strong reason Mr. Linney thought, for a pardon to be issued soon.

During a conversation with a Tribune reporter Friday Congressman Linney said that, in his opinion, the appointment to the eastern judgeship lies between Purnell, of Raleigh, and Settle, of Rockingham county. He thinks if the appointment is confined to the district Mr. Purnell will be the winner, and if a non-resident gets the plum Hon. Thomas Settle's brilliant record will appeal effectively to President McKinley in bestowing the prize.

The hitch, Mr. Linney thinks, is with the Attorney General, who seems to be very much at sea as to the most advisable course to pursue.

Mr. Linney was asked by the reporter if he thought it probable that any action would be taken by the Congress for the breaking of the present civil service restrictions. He said that he was confident such action would be taken. His bill was in the House, and Senator Pritchard's was successfully "running the gauntlet" of the Senate committees. He is anxious to see the civil service lines very much broken up.

In bidding The Tribune representative adieu, Mr. Linney said that both in Washington and in all sections of this State in which he had been he heard on every hand the highest commendation for The Tribune. It is, he said, the general verdict that never before has North Carolina had so creditable a daily paper, either of Democratic, Republican or any other persuasion. As for himself, he was much gratified that the State had at last a thoroughly up-to-date daily to champion the grand old principles of Republicanism.

He left the city on the 3:40 o'clock northbound train for the national capital.

TRUSTEES OF ST. MARY'S.

Men Whose Names Give Assurance of Continuing the Good Work.

It would be difficult to find a more wisely selected body than the recently appointed trustees of St. Mary's school; all of them are representative men, and their very names give assurance that the work, so ably done by that fine institution for the past fifty-five years, will be made even more effective in the future. The trustees are as follows: Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, Rt. Rev. Alfred A. Watson, Rev. Francis J. Murdock, D. D., Salisbury; Rev. Julian E. Ingle, Henderson; Rev. Junius Horner, Oxford; Mr. Charles E. Johnson, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh; Mr. William A. Erwin, Durham; Mr. David Y. Cooper, Henderson; Mr. Laurence T. Holt, Burlington; Rev. Robert Strange, D. D., Wilmington; Rev. Thos. M. N. George, Newbern; Col. John W. Atkinson, Wilmington; Col. Wharton J. Green, Fayetteville; Rev. McNeely DuBose, Asheville; Rev. Theodore T. Davidson, Asheville; Rev. C. Satterlee, Morganton; Mr. Silas McBee, Lincolnton.

St. Mary's in the past has done a splendid work, and North Carolina may well be proud of this pioneer in the higher education of women, which for more than half a century has steadily kept abreast of the best educational progress. Its work is thorough and inspiring, and its influence in molding cultivated Christian character cannot be overestimated. Never has its standard been higher than at present; the school apparatus, the school library, are unusually complete, and considerable additions to both will be made for the next year. Never were the prospects of St. Mary's brighter. As Bishop Cheshire has recently said in an address to the convention:

"I cannot too highly commend this school to the confidence of all the people of North Carolina. My residence in Raleigh, among other advantages, brings me into closer relations with this school and its admirable rector. It continues its good work with increasing success, yearly sending out into all parts of the diocese and of the country those who become themselves new centers of intellectual and spiritual life and light."

Miss Moore's Recital.

Miss Moore, the accomplished elocution and physical culture instructor at the North Carolina Institution for the Blind, is arranging for a recital which gives promise of proving a highly interesting and enjoyable event.

The participants are to be members of Miss Moore's classes in these departments of study. In addition to these, she will herself participate in the role of vocalist and possibly as elocutionist as well.

The recital will be given some evening this week and due notice of the exact date will be published in The Tribune.

James Brooks Pardoned.

Governor Russell yesterday pardoned James Brooks, who was convicted at the January term, 1897, of the Pitt Supreme Court of abandoning his wife, and sentenced to six months in jail. The Governor's reasons are that the "pardon is recommended by the trial judge and by the solicitor and by the prosecutrix; and it appearing that the prisoner has made provision satisfactory to her, and has paid all the costs of the prosecution."

MISS ELIZA MOORE'S ESSAY

"THE COURTESY AND DUTY OF TEACHERS TO EACH OTHER"

Read Before the Normal Class of Teachers in North Carolina Institute for the Blind.

Reference has been made upon several occasions to the progressive methods of work as conducted at the North Carolina Institution for the Blind. A great secret of the excellent work of the institution is the thorough organization or co-operation methods existing among the instructors in the various departments.

There is a normal class, the membership of which includes all the teachers, and they meet twice a month for the interchange of ideas and discussion of various topics pertaining to this work. A special feature of these meetings, or at least many of them, is the reading of original papers upon allotted subjects. This work is under the immediate direction of Jno. L. Simpson, director of the musical department and instructor in Latin, French and Greek.

At a recent meeting of this normal class Miss M. Eliza Moore, the talented and cultured instructor in the department of elocution and physical culture, read a paper which attracted special attention, and for permission to publish which The Tribune returns thanks.

The subject treated by Miss Moore was "The Courtesy and Duty of Teachers to Each Other." The following is the full text of the excellent paper, to-wit:

Perhaps of all the vocations in this world teaching comes next to ministerial work. For God not only meant to have us teach his word, but enlighten the minds of our fellow creatures, in order that they might be able to comprehend the story of his wonderful love. Hence teacher,

Thou must be true to thyself
If thou the truth would'st teach.
Thy soul must overflow,
If thou another soul would'st reach.
It needs the overflowing heart
To give thy lips full speech.
Think truly, and thought shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and thy word shall be a truthful seed;
Love truly, and thy life shall be a great, noble creed.

Teacher, to thyself thou hast assumed responsibilities of crushing weight;
O mighty, peerless work is thine."

With these beautiful thoughts passing through our minds, teachers, do we realize our common courtesy to each other? Are we ever ready to offer hints of usefulness?

Our considerations should be far more accurate than they have been in days gone by. We should feel, as we go treading on this terrestrial ball with loyalty upon our banner, that nothing is too high for our ambition. Let us strive to recognize each other's capabilities and keep close to each other. Our education should tend to make us more orderly and to substitute reflection for passion, to predispose us to respect lawful authority, to make refinement and civilization universal. Moral education is one thing and the teaching of morals quite another. Just here a course in morals. A code of precepts is certainly of great service in training a man or woman to be good. Let us make an effort to possess a moral sense in virtue of glorying in the success of each other as teachers of one great body. We should call ourselves in a didactic way to the grand truths of conscience, to the distribution of duties and the diverse obligations of life.

I see many people to whom God has given all means, all opportunities, who could every day be a blessing to some with hardly any more effort than is required to put out their hand, who, instead, have built themselves into a sort of fortress, have intrenched themselves with all possible defenses against any chance of coming into contact with those whom they could aid. I pity them: they do not know what they are losing. Sometimes, also, conscience keeps us from doing what we can. There is so much that we ought to do, such a burden of responsibility on our consciences that we are paralyzed by it. We are discouraged by the amount of obligation. We are also discouraged by the amount of our past neglect. We, who have not to reform the universal church, but only to reform ourselves and to reform the little circle around us, may have a work to do just as important in the sight of God as that of Luther. Who knows what great influences may go out of the small sphere in which you and I as teachers are placed? As the great Amazon or Mississippi which flow through half a continent comes from the blending influences of sun and shower, of dew and snow storm, come from affluents fed in many a quiet valley, so the great river of good, the kingdom of truth and love comes from the co-operation of thousands of hearts and lives which are ignorant of each other now, but which are working together unconsciously. They shall see each other hereafter in the judgment, and recognize each other as fellow laborers in the great house of the Gospel.

Buckler's Big Stock Company Presented a Good Play Last Night.

Huntsville Mercury.

Despite the fact, our people have been worked up over the recent disastrous inundation, Buckler's Big Stock Company were greeted by a good sized audience at the Opera-House last night. The occasion was the opening of a week's engagement here and the play was "The Wages of Sin."

It is but simple justice to say that this is the best dramatic company that ever played here at cheap prices. It is composed largely of artists whose work ranks easily with that of much more pretentious organizations, and is well worthy the patronage of our theatre-going people.

Eleanore Newton carried off the honors last evening. Her Ruth Hope was certainly a most excellent performance. She has all the essential requirements of a successful leading actress, youth, beauty, a musical voice and a charming personality.

George Buckler made an excellent impression as the "Rev. George Brand," giving an easy, natural and yet powerful portrayal of a part evidently full of the temptation to rant. This was Mr. Buckler's first appearance here, and he established himself at once as a favorite.

Mrs. Singleton, as "Jemima Bloggs," Mr. Healy, as "Ned Drummond," John Owens, as "Stephen Marler," and Mr. Morrison, as "Josiah Deane," deserve more than passing mention. Mr. Healy's song "My Best Girl's a Corker" and Miss Dayton's dancing took the house by storm.

The opening bill will be a farce comedy, "A Race for Election."

ROBBERY ON HILLSBORO STREET.

A Purse Snatched From Mrs. Crabtree's Hand.

Yesterday afternoon, on Hillsboro street, a robbery was committed. Mrs. Otho Crabtree came up town to do her Saturday afternoon trading. After transacting this business, she started to her home in Brooklyn, in the northwestern suburb of the city. She was accompanied by her daughter and little son. When Mrs. Crabtree passed through the Capitol square and started out Hillsboro street, she noticed a colored boy a few yards behind her. No attention was paid to him at first, for she supposed that he was simply going in the same direction, but she noticed, after crossing McDowell street, that he was careful not to pass her; at one time he walked up beside her and then dropped back. Mrs. Crabtree was carrying a purse in her hand, but when she came to Dawson street, the Christian church corner, she saw the negro advance and she instinctively started to place her purse in her bosom, when the boy sprang between Mrs. Crabtree and her daughter, snatched the purse and ran down Dawson street, going north. Mrs. Crabtree ran screaming after him until she reached Dr. J. W. McGee's house on the next corner, where she stopped. Dr. McGee heard her screams and came out of his house in time to see the fellow run by and make good his escape. It appears that the robber had a confederate who stood in the middle of the street while the deed was being committed, and then ran in the same direction the robber did, until Edenton street was reached, when he turned and went eastward. The affair happened about 7 o'clock. Mrs. Crabtree says that she had between two and three dollars in her purse. She doesn't think that she could identify the robber, although she says he was a negro boy between 17 and 21, had on a broad hat and wore a dark coat and gray breeches.

THE RAILROAD LEASE.

The Awful Fight of the Southern Railway and What It Will do in Its Desperation.

The following interesting story about the latest transaction in railroad circles is printed in Fairbrother's Farrago, published at Danville, as a special from Raleigh:

A big deal was consummated today when Col. A. B. Andrews, first vice-president of the Southern railway, closed a lease with his private secretary, Henry Miller, for ninety-nine years.

Miller agrees to raise and continue to raise a crop of Chin Whiskers for the specified time of 99 years, and the Southern is given the privilege to enjoy seeing the wind blow through them at its pleasure.

The Southern Railway company also agrees to maintain signs at each station reading:

KEEP OFF
THE
WHISKERS,
AND LOOK OUT
FOR A
LOCOMOTIVE.

The whiskers, it was learned today, will be incorporated, and their powers and duties defined.

This is the first transaction occurring in Raleigh for some years, and accordingly great excitement prevails.

STREET CARS RUNNING.

Raleigh Has Cars Once More—First Car Ran Yesterday.

Raleigh street cars will be running today. One of the three old cars, which were saved from the fire, will be put on each line by 10 a. m. They will leave the Capitol every hour and every half hour, beginning at 10 o'clock. Yesterday between 1 and 2 o'clock the first car went down Fayetteville street since 1896. It was hailed with delight by every one. The car was only a feeler. It was run by Manager Johnson, and was used to test the lines. Five new summer cars have been ordered, and will be here in a few weeks, and then the cars will run on a fifteen-minute schedule. The new dynamo and power plant arrived several days ago, and this made it possible to run the cars today.

The Midgets in Readiness.

The last rehearsal of the "Mystic Midgets" was held yesterday morning at the Academy, and everything went off in great shape. A great deal of hard, solid work has been put on this play to give the people of Raleigh the opportunity of seeing the finest juvenile production of a play ever given here. No pains has been spared to make it a success, and no doubt it will be. Regular professional lithographs are displayed in our store windows, and professional costumes have been secured from New York in order that all may go well. The cast is composed of 75, and all sustain their parts to perfection. Let the people of Raleigh show their appreciation now by being at the Academy on Monday and Tuesday evening, April 19 and 20. The play is a laughable one, and there is also a deep-laid plot through the whole thing, so don't fail to be on hand to enjoy it. The seats are on sale at King's drug store.

Has Another Duty or Two.

The Winston Republican of last week makes an announcement which will be of interest to quite a number of Raleigh people. The Republican says:

"Bill X. Coley, editor of the Davie Times, Mayor of Mocksville, high cockolorum among the Masons, chairman of the Davie county Democratic executive committee, etc., and well and favorably known by his red hair, yaller shoes and general good humoredness, has now another duty or two to perform in the way of rocking the cradle and singing lullabys to a bouncing boy baby that gladdened his home and heart one morning the past week. It is his first. May the blessings continue."

Editor Coley is a son-in-law of our townsman, Mr. J. C. L. Harris, having wedded Mr. Harris' eldest daughter, Miss Addie Sue, in 1895.

Presbytery to Meet.

The Presbytery of Albermarle will meet in Wilson Tuesday night. This, the spring meeting, is the most important of the year, for at this time all the church reports for the year will be read, delegates to the General Assembly, which meets in Charlotte in May, elected and other important matters considered. The delegates from the church in this city are Rev. Dr. Daniel, clergy, and Mr. A. M. McPheters, Sr., lay delegate. Prof. James Dinwiddie is the alternate lay delegate.

THE GREAT EASTER WEEK TRADE

Has been grand at the New Store.

RUSH WAS THE WORD.

Dress Goods and Millinery vanished like Autumn leaves after a withering frost.

Such a Stock, such Styles and qualities at such prices enraptures the people and reminds one of the eve before Christmas.

Fine Shoes and Gents' furnishings will engage your attention this week. Styles here, no where else to be found, at prices that clinch trade. Satisfaction to all is our highest aim.

Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties at Special Prices.

$2.00 and $3.50 qualities in black, tan and chocolates, fresh new goods, cut from fine Russian calf and McNeely stock, opera pointed and the new coin toe. Kid foxed, bead stitching. Patent leather plain on tip of same, compromise heel. Just as a bomb in the shoe camp $1.98

$2.00 Grade Oxfords.

Newest and most fashionable shades of accepted colors for the season and in blacks. Every pair bears the impress of our name, and are fully warranted by the manufacturer. Style right up to the mark for quick trade $1.50

$1.50 Would be Cheap.

Everybody's Oxfords, tough wearing, clean, smooth finish, perfectly solid, McKay sewed, plain and patent leather tips. Match 'em if you can....$1.25

$1.00 Quality Ladies' Oxfords

Plain, patent tip, and cap toe, button strap, steel buckle, ribbon bows. Made for a dollar shoe, our price..75c.

Special Bargains Lot.

60 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, small sizes, worth from $1.50 to $3.50. Dumped at one price. Take your choice for....98c

Williams & Hoyt's Children's Shoes.

Their reputation so well established that everybody recommends them.

Blacks and colors.
Baby Oxfords .....1-5 at 50c.
Infants' Oxfords.....⅝ at 75c.
Children's Oxfords.....8-11 at $1.00.
Misses' Oxfords.....1½ at $1.25.

You save from a quarter to a half dollar on every pair.

Misses and Children's Strap Ties.

Browns, tans and blacks.
Satin bows, steel buckles.
Button straps, sightly and stylish.

Sizes 2 to 5, no heels	50
Sizes 5 to 8, no heels	75
Sizes 8 to 11, spring heels	85
Sizes 8 to 12, spring heels	$1.00
Sizes 12 to 2, spring heels	$1.00

None better, few as good, for the price.

Bicycle Riders Read.

Victor and Columbia metallic calf bicycle balmorals in oxford, tan and black. Regulation L. A. W. One price and welted. No rips, no breaks. Regular price $2.50 everywhere. During this sale.....$2.00

Geo. E. Keith's Fine Shoes.

Patent leather, Russia calf and russet kid balmorals, London, Jewell and Cornell tips, just landed. Will be ready Monday morning. New tans, chocolates and reds. The peer of any $5.00 shoe. For this sale.....$3.00

Black and Russia bals. and congress. All widths. All new toes. In fact, the newest in footwear, for..$2.00

Solid Servia lines of black shoes, beautiful in shape and perfect in fit, used by us as a bargain leader, at $1.50

International Dress Shirts.

New, full and complete line of international dress shirts and Armour brand cuffs and collars just received and supplanting all others. None better made. Popular prices.

Night robes, negligee, linen shades and fancy madras, challenge drawers, gent's spring and summer underwear, now ready.

Great Line Easter Neckwear.

Ingenuity of imaginative minds culminating in the highest skill of the silk artist. The selection culled from a thousand samples. Flowing ends. Ascots, club ties, scarfs, puffs, windsors, four-in-hands, lawn bows and string ties.

Gents' Dress Gloves.

Foster's patent hook kid gloves, Castors, Mocka and buckskins.

Suspenders.

Russell's electric suspenders. Guyot's patents and Harris' wire buckle braces.

Sundries Every Man Needs.

Snap buttons, scarf holders, nickel armlets, collar buttons, "Club," Bright and Vigilant garters.

Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.

Popular styles; turn downs and standing, at popular prices. Saves washing.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

THIS BUSINESS

Wasn't built in a day. But 'twas built to endure. 'Twas begun honestly—has grown honestly—is growing honestly. We've been pegging away seven years—giving all our time, thought, energy to better store-keeping—wider stock-offering—better value-giving—lower price-giving. Improvement over improvements have been established over the old firm's ten year business. Ambition has transferred the phantom of possibility into successful reality—that makes our ready-to-wear garments rival the acme of the custom art.

THE BEGINNING $7.50.

'Tisn't much money—but it'll buy a powerful good suit. The sheep was shorn for every thread in these blue and black imported Clay Diagonal and Fancy Cheviots. You can judge how good they are—other folks ask $10 for the same grades. SACKS and CUTAWAYS.

$10 to $12.50.

Not much profit—for we want to sell better suits at these prices than ever. You can easily see the improvement—better fabric—French-back worsteds, for instance, that we never sell a suit for less than $15—Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds—finished finer—cut with more care. If we don't save you $2.50 in either case—take your money back. Sack or Cutaway—as you please.

MEN'S $15 SUITS.

The fullest grade in the house—largest variety—hundreds of suits—Imported Cheviots and Serges—Fancy and Plain Worsteds and Cassimeres. A big stock in itself with a legion of friends. They've got the Best work in them. You'll wonder at their value—Tailor's price from $25 to $30—Tailor's Variety not in it.

$18 to $25.

You expect something extra fine when you pay $18 to $25 for a ready-to-wear suit. YOU'LL GET IT. Just as fine as can be made to measure. Best styles—bits of fabric finery that only few—the best tailors—have, and charge you from $35 to $60. Our price, $18 to $25.

TO MOTHERS.

Our line of Boys' short Pants—suits $2 to $5—is specially full of interest and variety this season. The Long pants suits, $5 to $10, are models that will do for young men 15 to 19 years at Boys' suit prices.

S. & D. BERWANGER,
One-Price Clothiers.

BEAUTIFUL MILLINERY

MADAME BESSON,

Raleigh's Fashionable Milliner.

A magnificent line of charming and artistic headwear for the Spring Season now on exhibition.

The leaders of fashion in Raleigh buy their headwear from this store.

The ladies of Raleigh, and others, are invited to call at my millinery parlors and inspect my selected stock of Millinery.

Madame Besson,
111 Fayetteville Street.

School Catalogues

PROGRAMMES,
INVITATIONS,
TICKETS AND
SCHOOL PRINTING
GENERALLY

WILL HAVE OUR

Special Attention

For the next Sixty Days.

☞ We are better prepared than ever for the High Class of Work in this line for which we are so well known.

☞ If you want your work quick and in first-class style send it to us.

☞ Cuts of Buildings, Persons or other kinds made at low figures.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
Printers and Binders,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

AFTER-EASTER BUYING IN DRESS GOODS.

This Big Store's After-Easter Showing of

HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS

at the most remarkable prices that have been offered. We have made great preparations for the greatest rush of business during the coming week in our Dress Goods Department, both Black and Colored, many new ideas and after thoughts will be introduced. We have exercised every faculty we possess to have these dress goods stock perfect, true to fashion, beautiful in shades and design, elegant in taste and economical in prices.

This week must be the most notable Dress Goods week of the season.

We gladly welcome you.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

I. ROSENTHAL'S

GREAT REBUILDING SALE

Owing to the Rebuilding of my Store I am closing out, at a Great Sacrifice, entire Stock of

Millinery, Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.

We have everything new and pretty in Ladies' and Children's Headgear, and it will surely be to your advantage to learn our prices before purchasing.

SPECIALS: Fruit of Loom 4-4 Cotton 5c., Sterling Prints 3½c., Ginghams 3c., Ladies' Waists from 25c., Ladies' Ribbed Vests 4c., R. & G. Corsets 68c., Men's Gauze Shirts 20c., Men's Laundered Shirts from 30c., up. Your chance of a lifetime to buy goods at Slaughtering prices.

FOR SALE

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land with 4-room cottage and all necessary out-houses; one Snow patent tobacco barn; this very desirable farm lies just above Cary, and immediately on the Railroad and county road leading to Raleigh, is well watered and especially adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but will grow any of the Southern products. Price very low and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

One hundred and eighty-three acres 4 miles from Raleigh on the Asylum road, 75 acres in woods, 5-room cottage and all necessary out-houses, admirably adapted to stock raising. Price $1,600; terms easy to right party.

Forty-eight acre farm on the same road, 3 miles from Raleigh, 3-room cottage and kitchen and all necessary out-houses; neat little place for party desiring small farm; good water and first-class neighborhood. Price $1,200; terms easy. If you are interested in farm lands either to buy or sell call on or write to

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
RALEIGH, N. C.

'Phone 206-B.

ART IN NEW YORK

THE QUEENSBURY BABY—SMART GOWNS WORN BY POPULAR ACTRESSES.

Girls in England and Other Chit-Chat—Our New York Letter.

New York's art undertakings have grown prodigiously in the last few years. Hardly a day passes throughout three of the seasons, winter, autumn and spring, that there is not a private or public sale, "view" or exhibition. The largest show of the year is given by the Society of American Artists; and ver loyal are Gothamites in attending it. Great taste is displayed in hanging the pictures; and New York has every reason to be proud of her local talent.

There is a movement on foot to establish a regular May exhibition a-la-London and to elect members, after the fashion of Burlington House, the Royal Academy, in that city. We may look for this, perhaps, when the magnificent new building is erected on Morningside Heights, which New Yorkers call the Acropolis of the American Athens.

Young Mrs. Harry Whitney (nee Gertrude Vanderbilt) was an interested spectator at the Academy of Design Spring "Varnishing Day," choosing a canvas here and there to add to the already valuable collection in the gallery of her Newport home. She is a dainty matron, and looked sweetly demure in a pretty gown of fashionable red cloth specked with green, made with a pointer open-fronted Eton coat, with which a green taffeta waist was worn.

Another lover of the fine arts, and of painting in particular, is Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, who was May Brady. She was a belle as a maid and is a belle as a matron. What seemed particularly to interest her was the corner where hung Julian Story's exhibits. A few years ago, when speaking of this artist and his wife, it was "Mme. Emma Eames, wife of Julian Story, the artist;" now the tables are turned and it is "Julian Story, husband of Mme. Eames, the celebrated prima donna." When I left the Academy Mrs. Stevens still lingered near Mr. Story's "Folly," and was critically examining it through her lorgnette. She was looking her best and was a superb figure in a very handsome blue-gray broad-cloth—a severely plain skirt with a perfect fitting coat of a new pattern, open to show a handsome chemisette of old lace, and cut off slightly at the bottom in front from the dart.

The Marquis of Queensbury is again the subject of much gossip in the London papers. The famous Queensbury pugilistic rules for prize fighters are the best known in the world. Members of the family invariably settle their disputes in a purely "legitmate" manner, according to English views on the "Rule." During the Oscar Wilde sensation in London, in which the family was mixed up, an elder son of the Marquis stood firmly by Wilde, deserting his father; and there were several "bouts" and artistic nose "tilters" that called for the most scientific "points" of their pugilistic code.

And now Lady Sholto Douglass, the California Concert Hall Singer whom the younger son of this sparring house, Lord Sholto, married, has a son and heir. The shock which the family received at the news of the marriage may at last be forgotten, as a son in England means much; and unless the elder brother marries and has an heir, this tiny mite of humanity will be burdened with the inheritance, and expected to keep the "Queensbury Rules" up to standard as well as to carry the titles of Marquis of Queensbury, Earl of Queensbury, Viscount Drumlanreg, Lord Douglass of Harwick and Tiffers, and several more, all of which signifies a great deal in Merrie England.

Girls don't count for much in England when there are landed estates in the family to inherit. Unless a boy is born they pass to the next male branch. I once heard one English woman ask another, "How many children have you?" The reply was, "None; simply two girls." Let us be thankful we live in a land where women not only count for much, but are the "whole thing."

Pretty Ethel Barrymore will leave her uncle's company after all. Mr. John Drew has given her the best possible instruction for her stage career, and Mr. Frohman has watched her development with an eye to the future. Now she is going to London with the "Secret Service" Company to play the role of the cute little Southern girl Caroline Mitford, created by Miss Odette Tyler. Miss Barrymore is known to her intimates as the "Dove." She is a tall willowy girl, with soft gentle manners, from which the pet name "Dove" is taken. Her eyes are gazelle-like and her style correct. I have often met her off the stage, and she invariably affects tailor-made gowns. One of her prettiest and latest suits was made with an open front jacket in a pretty mixture of green, black and white; and a smart single-breasted waist-coat of fancy vesting was worn. She had a jaunty turban turned up at the side, and a neat linen collar and shoe string tie.

I recently met Miss Alice Neilson, the new prima donna of the "Bostonians," in a stunning cloth gown of myrtle green worsted, made with the popular round-a-bout-Eton, which had for revers a deep sailor collar which lent a very stylish effect. The well hanging skirt, which she daintily held up at the side, was lined with green and old-rose taffeta. A large coarse straw hat of green, trimmed with bows of ribbon and crush roses, and the rose tone of the silk blouse, added a soft glow to this really beautiful spring outfit.

Miss Neilson is as dainty as a Dresden china figure, and might really be called a pocket Venus.

The fetching gowns illustrated above were made by the National Cloak Company, west Twenty-third street, New York.

Miss Barrymore's suit was in a mixture of green, black and white, made with an open front jacket and a smart single-breasted waist-coat of fancy vesting was worn.

She is a dainty matron and looked sweetly demure in a gown of fashionable red cloth specked with green, and made with a pointed open fronted Eton coat.

She was looking her best and was a superb figure in a handsome blue-gray coat of broadcloth. The perfect fitting jacket was of a new pattern, cut off slightly from the dart at the bottom in front.

She wore a stunning cloth gown of myrtle green worsted made with the popular Eton. The deep sailor collar revers lent a very stylish effect. The costume was lined throughout with green and old rose taffeta.

Japanese Cruiser for Hawaii.

Yokahama, April 14.—The Japanese cruiser Naniwa will sail from here on April 17th for Hawaii to protect Japanese subjects there.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

TAR-HEEL WOMAN FARMER

SHE LIVED ALONE DURING FIFTY YEARS OF WIDOWHOOD.

She Worked Hard Both Day and Night—Plowing Fields, Hunting in the Woods, Breaking Mules and Horses Were Pastimes With Her.

A letter from Norwood, Stanly county, to the Atlanta Constitution says:

It is doubtful whether a more characteristic farmer could have been found in Anson county than Mrs. Vina Tie, who died last week at the age of ninety. Her farm is situated nine miles from Polkton, and there in a little log cabin, overlooking the creek that divides it, she has lived alone since the death of her husband, which occurred fifty years ago, and devoted her attention to her farm and cattle.

One of the strangest things about her life was the manner in which she cultivated her farm and attended to her other affairs. She was never satisfied unless she was at work, and she generally spent a good part of the night in looking after her cattle. She would plow all day, then at night take a basket of feed on her arm and walk eight or ten miles through the woods to feed her hogs and sheep which ran at large, sometimes spending the whole night in search of one that had strayed off from the main flock and become lost. During the moonlight nights in the summer season she would plow around her corn during the day and then at night plow out the middle by moonshine, and thus prevent her crop from getting foul with grass. When she had no work to do at night she would ride off to attend to some business or to visit some of her neighbors, where she made things very unpleasant for the tired farmer by keeping him up until midnight when he wanted to be in bed asleep. One old farmer who owned a cotton gin said that she nearly worried the life out of him one fall with her cotton seed. She would haul her cotton to the gin in the daytime, and then at night, after the cotton had been ginned, she would come horseback with two sacks and wake him up to get her seed for her, coming sometimes as many as half a dozen times at night and waking him up every time she came. At first he grumbled about having to lose so much sleep, but seeing that it did no good he concluded that he could afford to get up and give it to her if she could come after it.

The skill with which she could manage a hors or butcher a beef was equally as great as her powers for washing. She could break and plow the wildest mule that ever came about. Once a neighboring farmer bought a young mule that no one could break to the plow. Mrs. Tie heard of it, and sent him word that if he would send the mule over to her she would break him and plow him, too. The farmer didn't believe it, but as the mule was of no service to him as he was, he decided to give her a trial and sent him over. Mrs. Tie fixed up a set of plain gear and put them on him, and hitched him up to the plow. When he began to kick and rear up on his hind legs like he had with the others, she would tangle him up in the plow traces and throw him broadside on the ground. He fooled with her long, until he found out he had a master, and stopped his cutting up, and a few days later she sent his back ready for the plow. She could kill and swing up a beef by herself that would give three men a pretty good lift. She used to tell a tale about what a time she had cleaning a hog one night by a torch light. The evening was cloudy, and not having any clock, she could not tell what time it was, but thinking that there was time a plenty to kill and clean a hog, she built up a fire and heated water and then killed the hog. By this time it was beginning to get dark, and knowing that she would have to have a light to clean it by, she seized the ax and went to the woods after some pine. When she got back it was good dark, and not having anybody to help her, she was compelled to hold the torch and clean the hog, too; so lighting her torch she put it between her knees to hold and went to work. When she got through with the hog she had smoked it and herself both as black as soot and singed all the hair off the fore part of her head. She said that broke her from cleaning hogs after night.

It may also be well said that she never knew what fear meant. In the rambles which she took after night in search of her cattle, she often met up with negroes who were stealing her hogs and she would pursue them until she caught up with them or until they dropped their booty. Once she got after a crowd of negroes on Sunday morning who had killed one of her hogs and was carrying it off. She traced them through the woods for a mile or two by the blood left on the leaves, and came up with them just as they were taking a rest. She soon dispersed them, and taking the hog on her shoulders she carried it back home and cleaned it before she stopped. Rogues, too, were careful about how they bruised around her yard after dark lest they should arouse her and be fired upon in the darkness. She once shot and severely wounded a thief who was trying to carry off a bee-hive in the night. He got away, but was forced to leave the bee hive behind. She also exposed herself fearlessly to the weather during these rambles. Whenever she felt like taking a nap she would lie down and take it, no matter where she was. Once she was only saved from freezing to death by crawling into a hog's bed and spending the night with hogs. At another time she waded through snow knee deep for several miles in search of her sheep, with the result that both of her feet were badly frost bitten.

In the last few years of her life, however, she was compelled to quit her rambling on account of old age and failing strength, but she never stopped working until a few months since, when she fell and broke her thigh while at work in her garden, and from then till the day of her death she remained a cripple, unable to walk.

A Nebraska Girl's Tribute to Georgia.

Hawkinsville Dispatch and News.

We are living now in Georgia,
Where the climate is so good,
And the weather is so pleasant
That we need but little wood.

So you had better come to Georgia,
And eat fat meat and bread,
Than stay up there in Nebraska,
So cold you freeze in bed.

An Absurd Question.

Polly: "Are you going to choose your new hat from the models in the Easter editions of the newspapers?"

Dolly: "Why, whatever can you be thinking of? By the time Easter is here they'll be way out of style."

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,
Mortgagees and Trustees.
P. T. Massey, Attorney.

A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Architect of buildings of any description.
Correspondence solicited

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County Supplies
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Carriage-Harness Repository and Horse Emporium,
Nos. 319, 321 and 323 Wilmington Street,
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Commission Merchant.
Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Teams for Pic-nic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

56th ANNUAL SESSION
OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.
Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to
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OF CANADA.
Incorporated 1865.
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United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.
Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.
The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to
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Raleigh, N. C.

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Admirably Located.
Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.
Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.
Particular Attention is Given the Fare.
Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.
Special Terms by Week or Month.
Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notic will be met at station by one of the Managers.
Free Omnibus to All Trains.
Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

The Yarboro House.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Under New Management.
Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.
A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

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Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned
Newly Furnished,
And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.
A. J. JONES, Manager.

Dr. E. E. Terry,
Veterinary Surgeon,
East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.
Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.
Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.
PHONE, 229.

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At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.
Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.
Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone."
Accidents, Sickness or Death cannot be avoided, but a Certificate of Membership in the old reliable
Western Industrial Association
Of St. Louis, Mo., will mitigate the sufferings which follow.
Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus $200,000.
WILKINSON & BAIN
General Agents, Raleigh, N. C.
Agents wanted in every town, also a good Solicitor for Raleigh.

LESS ACTIVITY TODAY

The Stock Market Was Lower With Few Exceptions.

RUMORS OF WAR ADVANCED WHEAT

SMALL AND LOCAL TRADING ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY.

Provisions Steady—Cotton Steady an Futures Controlled by Reports From Flooded Districts—Acreage Governed by Extent of Flooded Lands.

New York, April 17.—The stock market was less active today, assuming a holiday character at times. The dealings today were extremely light, and of a professional character. Many brokers were out of town for the Easter holidays. The London Stock Exchange and Liverpool Cotton Exchange were closed today.

The market was weak, with the exception of Chicago Gas. The drop in Louisville and Nashville of 3 per cent. is credited by close observers to the fear account of an operator now in the West. Northern Pacific lost a point on long sales.

Rumors were renewed that by mining operators of London and Paris were embarrassed, but no confirmation could be obtained. The Kiffirs have not held on speculation, and the decline must have shaken the resources of their founders. Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson were heavy on general dealings for both accounts.

The decline in Gas was on liquidation by traders and selling by brokers supposed to be for Mr. Weil. The selling was based on the denial of recent reports that the Ogden Gas company was trying to dispose of its property to the trust. These reports were very emphatically denied by the officials in the New York Times this morning. The selling of Northern Pacific was on the decrease in earnings caused by the severe winter the company has passed through.

The stock market was strictly professional and prices were lower under steady bear pressure and trading liquidation. The advance in wheat was used as an argument that war in Europe was impending, and anxiety was also expressed by the sellers of stocks lest the Supreme Court should uphold the legality of the Nebraska maximum rate law, now being contested before the court. The declines in the railway list were seldom more than fractional. Northern Pacific preferred opened up ½ per cent., but fell a point later, and Louisville and Nashville and New York Central lost about a point each. There was further liquidation in Chicago Gas credited to the same operator who was a seller on Thursday; the price fell over 1 per cent., and ended down a full point. Tennessee Coal and Iron was heavy on its March report of earnings. Sugar was comparatively steady. The market closed irregular and unsettled.

New York, April 17.—The cotton markets were all closed today and no business was transacted here in futures. The new developments were of a more favorable nature and had the markets been open for business prices would undoubtedly have been lower under their influence. The most encouraging feature was the clear and favorable weather conditions which the weather map showed throughout the cotton belt and the flood situation showed a marked improvement, with the official daily river bulletin reporting the waters falling at eleven principal points and rising at but three unimportant northern places. The weekly movement of the crop is larger by 5,000 to 10,000 bales than estimates made by the statistician early in the week. According to the Chronicle the port receipts aggregated 48,795 bales, against 36,659 last week and 40,075 last year. The interior reports were: Receipts, 25,902, against 22,488 and 19,869, and the total amount brought into sight was 91,596, against 43,695 and 42,712, making the total thus far since Sept. 1st 6,553,738, against 6,512,604 last year. The world's visible supply is now 3,114,900 bales, against 3,204,890 last year, of which 2,719,755 bales are American cotton against 2,733,690 last year.

Wheat scored a sensational advance of nearly 4 to 4½ cents per bushel today. After a quiet and irregular and uncertain opening, with prices at Thursday's closing quotations, the trading developed into a burst of unexpected activity and strength on heavy European buying orders, which were undoubtedly based on the more threatening aspect of the relations between Greece and Turkey. As prices advanced the buying power increased rather than diminished, and the market ended in a bear panic, with everybody trying to buy, and the only sellers in sight those who were long of the market and inclined to take profits. The war news was the principal factor in the situation. Our markets were the only ones open, and the foreigners were obliged to hedge their interests here and at Chicago. At the close the market was strong and excited, with the final prices the highest of the day, showing an advance of 4⅛c, with May ended at 72⅝c, and July 73½c, against, respectively, 69⅝c and 69c at Thursday's closing. Under the war scare our statistical position received more attention and the bears finding themselves unable to check the advance were forced to cover at the best advantage. We call your attention to the very bullish attitude we assumed in our weekly market of last Thursday.

Today's stock market was a purely local affair, and in the absence of support, traders generally became bearish and sold the general list. There was very little commission business, but what orders appeared from this source were mostly to sell in liquidation by tired holders and disappointed bulls. Wheat continued strong and advanced sharply 2½c per bushel since Thursday, which, together with continued conflicting news from the Turkish frontier and Constantinople, led to more war talk. The earnings of the St. Paul company showed a larger decrease than had been expected, and North Pacific statement made an unfavorable exhibit. In addition to these adverse factors, there was an apprehension that the anti-trust bills, introduced in the State Senae, might be put through, and liquidation in Chicago by insiders continued in evidence. Under the circumstances, it was not surprising that the market should develop heaviness and decline. It showed this tendency from the start, and closed heavy at only fractional recoveries from the lowest quotations. The bank statement on the whole made a rather good exhibit, but had no influence whatever on the market, which acted throughout as indicated on our weekly market letter. The London market will continue closed on Monday. The thing to watch is the war news, and it is the dominating influence just now.

Chicago, Illinois, April 17.—Traders, who, a week ago, were not anxious to buy wheat around 65 and 66 cents, have to-day been scampering for it. Around 72 and 73 cents. The cause for this 9 cents per bushel advance seems to have been almost entirely on the heavy shortage that the big decline created, the absorption of offerings by strong parties and the development of a good cash and export demand. Some of the big professional traders whose selling was instrumental in causing recent break apparently did not take advantage of the slump to buy back their wheat. As soon as the sentiment changed and the market displayed signs of strength they all tempted to cover, but most of the long wheat had been eliminated, and today they bid the market up between themseives, the result being an advance of 4¼ cents per bushel from opening figures. The buying was started by foreigners with New York and St. Louis parties following. The argument we set forth a week ago that the decline would likely bring out a big cash demand, and thus further deplete our very light stocks, and in all probability again cause high prices seems so far to have been correct. It is also noticed that the Russian and Danublan ports are not shipping wheat out as freely as was predicted a short time ago. Receipts have been fairly liberal; crop news especially, from Illinios, is discouraging, and reports from Northwest point to a late seeding season. The close was at highest point of the day.

Coarse grains have been firm, but the range of prices have been narrow The wet weather which has caused some outside buying, but traders appear inclined to wait until something definite can be ascertained regarding conditions currounding the new crop.

Provisions have been steady. Receipts of hogs continue moderate. There has been some falling off in the southern cash demand.

LAMSON, BROS. & C.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	11½
pref'd	30½
J. Central	76⅝
Missouri Pacific	15
Omaha	57½
W. & L. E.	⅜
pref'd	2½
Union Pacific	4⅞
C. C. C. & St. Louis	28½
N. Y. Central	99
Canada Southern	46½
Del., Lack. & W	150½
Lake Shore	163½
N. W	102⅝
Pacific Mail	26⅜
Rock Island	61½
Wabash	
pref'd	11⅜
Suss & Western	7¼
pref'd	20½
General Electric	30½
Delaware & Hudson	103⅜
C. & O	16½
Mobile & Ohio	19
North American	3⅜
U. S. Rubber	14½
Silver Certificates	62
Southern Railway	7½
pref'd	24⅝
Standard Rope & Twine	6⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	21⅞
Atchison	9⅜
pref'd	18½
American Cotton Oil	10½
pref'd	57
Erie	12
Laclede Gas	22½
Manhattan	84½
Western Union	80½
American Tobacco	71
pref'd	104
L. E. & W	13⅜
pref'd	62
Denver & Rio Grande	36½
Northern Pacific	11⅜
pref'd	34
B. & Q	71½
Ontario & Western	13
Illinois Central	92
Chicago Gas	80⅞
Colorado Fuel and Iron	16½
Pullman Palace Car Co	15
Hocking Valley	2⅜
Miss. Kan. & Tex.	10½
pref'd	26⅜
L. & N	43⅜
B & O	12⅜
St. Paul	71½
St L & So Western	2⅜
pref'd	5½
Texas Pacific	8
Sugar	111⅜
pref'd	102½
Bay State Gas	8
Lead	22½
pref'd	90⅜
U. S. Leather	6⅝
pref'd	53⅜

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 17.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing
May	69½	73⅜
July	69	73½
CORN—		
May	23⅞	24⅛
July	25⅛	25⅝
OATS—		
May	16½	17
July	17⅛	17⅝
PORK—		
May	$8 45	$8 47½
July	8 57	8 60
LARD—		
May	4 22½	4 22½
July	4 30	4 32½
RIBS—		
May	4 72	4 75
July	4 75	4 77½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 17.—The Cotton Exchange will be closed until Wednesday next on account of the Easter holiday.

Receipts of Cotton

New York, April 17.—The Chronicle to-day says:

"Total port receipts, 6,406,548 against 4,920,957 last year. Total exports, 5,284,259 against 4,018,271 yast year. Total visible supply, 3,114,955, of which 2,719,755 is American. Net overland, 788,324. Southern consumption, 655,000. Interior stocks in excess, 83,426. Total crop in sight so far this season, 7,933,298. Northern spinners taking 1,467,794. Weather reports to us denote that the weather has been more favorable during the week, and that planting is quite general outside of overflowd territory, and has made good progress as a rule. It is, however, not so well advanced as usual at this season of the year. There have been several breaks in the levee along the Mississippi this week, but they have not involved extensive territory. The river has fallen somewhat at Memphis and Helena, and a gradual decline from now on is anticipated at those points. The danger is now to levees in Louisiana.

BANK STATEMENT.

New York, April 17.—The report of the New York Associated Banks is as follows: Reserve, increase, $796,850; loans, increase, $1,475,600; specie, increase, $755,900; legal tenders, increase, $776,600; deposits, increase, $2,942,500; circulation, decrease, $134,400.

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Middling	7⅛
Strict middling	7¼
Good middling	7¼@7½
Strict good middling	7½

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	120	130
National Bank of Raleigh	110	111
Raleigh Savings Bank	100	100
Commercial & Farm's' Bk	125	126
Raleigh & Gaston 6's	101½	103
N C Ag Society 6's	...	90
North Carolina 6's	101½	103
North Carolina 6's	126	127
Caraleigh Phospate W'K's	100	103
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	95
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1901	101½	102
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	106½	107½
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Protection Must Protect.

New York Tribune.

In view of the clatter which free traders are raising over the result of some city elections, as if those were an answer of the voters to the provisions of the House tariff bill, it seems to be imagined that the veteran Republican leaders of the Senate will get scared and cut down the duties much below those proposed by the House. People who indulge that notion are likely to be disappointed.

It was generally understood, before the House bill had been passed, that some of the most influential Senators would favor a somewhat lower rate of duty on the part of the schedules, and it would not be in the least surprising if, without the slightest regard to the results of elections which had nothing to do with the tariff, or to the clamors of free traders, they were still of the same mind. Doubtless part of the duties proposed might with safety or for revenue purposes be somewhat reduced, while there are others which could profitably be raised. But it is safe to say that the Senate Finance Committee will decide and report according to its best judgment, as efficient and well-balanced a protective tariff as it can reasonably expect to have passed.

Most people imagine that there must be, as in so many other concerns there is, a safe and conservative middle ground, and therefofe incline to shrink from anything tending toward extremes. But the fact is that a duty on imports either protects or it fails. If it protects, so that the home manufacture is enabled to develop without a crushing foreign competition, then the competition between American producers speedily brings down prices to reasonable accordance with the cost of production. It has been so in thousands of cases within the last few years.

But the duty which does not protect, even though it falls short a little, produces no good results whatever, as respects the development of industries. It may add to the revenue, and it certainly will tend to give ground for all sorts of cavil and carping about the tariff, as if it were unnecessarily high, and yet the benefit desired for the people will be wholly lost. The cost of the product will be enhanced, because competition between American producers is not sufficiently stimulated, and thus the people will be taxed, perhaps to the full extent of the duty, without benefiting the industry in the least degree. As a general rule the duty which aims to protect, but rarely fails, is just the worst kind of duty that can be imposed.

Experience has proved that, in some important respects, the McKinley duties fell short, and were not high enough to accomplish the desired object. The duties of the tariff of 1894, also, although distinctly intended to be effective for protection by those who demanded them in the Senate, have been found in some cases lamentably deficient. An avalanche of imports in those particular classes has demonstrated that the duties entirely failed to secure control of the home manufacture, and instead of a development of industry, there has resulted a closing of many establishments. In the light of such experience, it is not difficult to see that men who know the facts will insist upon duties sufficiently high to attain the result desired, and at the same time will make reductions where experience has taught that the duties heretofore imposed are no longer necessary for the defence of industry.

Faith and Its Results.

Louisville Commercial.

From the moment last November when it was known that McKinley was elected and the government would pass into control of the Republican party confidence was restored to people at home and abroad; the run upon the gold reserve was checked; faith in our financial integrity preserved, and dormant enterprises began to awaken and become active. Practical minds recognize that our financial system is well enough, if it is not interfered with by an unlimited coinage of debased money, or upset by a train of national deficits, leading toward bankruptcy, incurred by a policy of free trade, which, closing our factories, throws millions of our workmen into idleness, desperation and want. The triumph of the Republican party was an insurance against these evils, and hence came confidence, beckoning onward the twin angels, prosperity and happiness.

Just four years before, November announced that the election of Cleveland would bring the Democratic party to power, pledged to repeal the policy of protection, destroy the national banking system and in place of its notes establish free State wild-cat currency. Instantly shrewd financiers of the Old World, knowing that any such economic and financial change would inaugurate a panic, began to unload their millions of our securities upon us, receiving in return the gold which was transported from us. This started the raids upon our gold reserve and brought the predicted panic. Thus faith in the declared purposes of a triumphant party at once commences to produce the results which would follow the adoption of a policy to carry out those purposes.

Men have known through a generation of prosperity the benefits of a protective tariff and a national bank currency, and have faith in a future controlled by protection and sound money. Well informed men, conversant with the disasters incident to the free trade and wild-cat banking policies, under the Buchanan and other Democratic administrations, knew full well the sufferings we were to endure with four years of Grover. We are now through with them, and if we will stop prating about bimetallism, free coinage, and let our financial system alone, while we construct a tariff that will protect our industries, and produce us enough revenue, we will get along well enough.

GOLD IN A FLOUR BAG.

Premonition Which Saved a Banker From Financial Failure.

"When we borrowed money for our bank in olden times in northern Arkansas," said a banker to a representative of the Detroit Free Press, "I used to go to the neighboring town and get the gold. Then I had to carry it by stage over the mountains to our place. Of course, I took mighty good care that no one should know, if I could help it, just when I was to make these trips. I also kept it as secret as possible what my reasons were for going to the other town, talking about mortgages, investments, business matters and everything except transportating gold.

"At first I would take the bag of gold, just as it was given me in the bank, put it on the seat of the stage, place a rug over it and use it for a pillow, endeavoring to snatch a little sleep during that long night ride. One day somehow I got nervous. I guess it was that mysterious sixth sense some people talk about that worried me. Anyhow, I was just trembling all over when I thought of the journey and the gold. I never felt the least bit aprehensive before. So I went to the grocer's and bought a bag of flour, poured out a portion of the contents and put the bag of gold well into the center of the bag of flour.

"The stage rattled off, and I used my bag of flour for a pillow. I dozed off a bit, I guess, and was rudely awakened by the horses being jerked up. The next moment we—there were two other passengers—heard that dreaded:

"'Hands up!'

"We didn't hesitate, and up went our arms. They went through us all and got several dollars and a couple of watches. Then they examined the grips and looked at the bag. I trembled as they opened it and the flour poured out. To my joy they did not examine my bag further. Finally they departed, and I tied up my bag with feelings of profound gratitude, for had they taken the gold I would have been financially ruined.

"'You've lost some of your flour,' mister,' said one of the passengers.

"Yes," I said, "but they left the most valuable flour in the bag."

And truly they had left $15,000 in coin. That was the nearest I came to going under in the early banking days. But for my unaccountable nervousness, caused by premonition, or whatever you may call it, which led to the little device of the flour bag, the robbers would have reaped an unexpected harvest.

The Air Ship's Collapse.

Reading Herald.

It now appears that the famous Omaha airship was nothing but a paper balloon inflated with hot air, with a wicker basket attached to its lower edge and a cheerful fire burning briskly therein.

It produced the wildest consternation. Hundreds of citizens were startled by the sight, and many thousands more were amazed at the rumors. But it was only a joker's prank, it is said, and the young fellows who set the thing flying in mid-air and started all the land wondering, are now convinced that it is an easy thing to fool the human race, and that fame is very, very cheap.

When Christopher Columbus discovered a new continent he created no more talk and amazement than did this simple little hot air balloon. Sir Isaac Newton's law of gravitation was no more startiing to mankind. The little things count a good deal more than the big ones.

The Omaha public and the nation at large feel ashamed of themselves for being so easily duped. But they are just as ready to be fooled again tomorrow. Let somebody set a kite soaring with a lantern attached to the tip of its tail. Let somebody else profoundly announce that the glow comes from the Eddystone lighthouse, or the topmost point of the Eiffel tower, and amazed thousands will gaze and thrill. Science will be thrown overboard, logic will be forgotten, common sense will be cast out. People will believe with all the faith that is in them, and strain their eyes and crane their necks until their visual organs are criss-cross and their cervical muscles are disjointed. They will laugh gayly when told it is all a joke, and be ready for the next fake.

These pleasant little sensations of the airship variety do much toward enlivening this hundrum old earth and promoting the gaiety of nations. The amiable liars who originate the stories ought to be regarded in the light of public benefactors.

EXPRESS TRAINS COLLIDED.

Disaster Avoided by Prompt Action of the Towerman.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 16.—A railroad collision between trains of the Reading & West Jersey Railroads occurred on the crossing at the corner of Illinois and Baltic avenues this afternoon, which was robbed of the disastrous results which attended the Meadow horrow by the excellent devices now in use here for the prevention of casulties. Both were express trains and had left Philadelphia at 2 o'clock heavily ladened with Easter visitors to this city. Two Pullman porters were in it, but both jumped and escaped injury. The engine was also wrecked and lay leaning over, threatening to fall at any moment.

None of the passengers in either train received injuries, but many were badly crushed as the impending catastrophe was apparent to them seconds before the crash. The fact that there were no fatalities was mainly due to towerman Berry, who threw open the derailing switch on the West Jersey track, bringing the train to a sudden stop.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER
Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
Best Wood and Coal in the Market.
Lowest prices.
Prompt delivery.
Telephone 140.

WHEN YOU WANT

We are prepared to do all kinds of Bicycle repair work. Will be ready in a few days to enamel and plate. We plate anything made of metal. We are going to do an all round Bicycle business. Sell New and buy Old Wheels, and rent wheels.

We have a first-class workman from Richmond, Va., in charge of this department.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Fair Sunday; continued cool weather.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	51	.00	N.	Clear.
Charlotte	...	...	.....	
Wilmington	...	...	.....	
Hatteras	...	...	.....	
Washington	...	...	.....	
New York	...	...	.....	

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 57; normal, 58; departure 1.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .08; departure, .08.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 46 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 115 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.98 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.92 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The storm in the Lake region has moved to the St. Lawrence valley, causing further light rains on the North Atlantic coast. The high barometer has moved to the central and Southern Mississippi valley and dominates the weather over the entire central section of the country.

The weather throughout the west is fair and cool, and frost was reported at Monroe, La., Meridian and Corinth, Miss., and Bolivar, Tenn.

The prevailing winds are northerly everywhere. The temperature has risen slightly in the extreme northwest and has fallen slightly elsewhere. The weather is cloudy, with some rain, over Texas, with a slight barometric depression off the coast.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Station Director.

Personal.

Maj. Guthrie was in Raleigh yesterday.

Mr. W. E. Christian went to Charlotte yesterday.

Miss Minnie Birdsong has gone to Baltimore on a visit.

Miss Ella Petty, of Carthage, spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Carrie Smith left yesterday for Mount Olive to spend Easter.

Miss Eliza Williams, of Fayetteville, is visiting Miss Ethel Bagley.

Mr. Henry Powell spent yesterday in the city with his many friends.

Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall has returned to the city. He has entirely recovered.

Mr. Howard Haywood is home on a leave of absence on account of sickness.

Mr. N. G. Whitfield has gone to Franklinton on a short visit to his mother.

Miss Mamie S. Birdsong is in Baltimore, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hubbard, of that city.

Miss Petty, of Carthage, and Miss Minor, of Richmond, Va., are stopping at the Yarborough.

Judge W. R. Allen, District Attorney Aycock and Mr. Monroe returned to Goldsboro yesterday.

Miss Armand Nash, of Charlotte, is visiting Misses Lulie and Sophy Busbee on Market street.

Secretary B. H. Woodell, of the I. O. O. F., is spending Sunday with his family in Greensboro.

Mr. J. D. Albright, a prominent politician of Catawba county, is here on his way to Washington.

Mr. W. C. Stronach has returned from a trip to the North. He has been absent more than a week.

Mr. Arthur White left the city yesterday for his home in Mebane. He has many friends in Raleigh.

Judge Adams spent yesterday in the city. He has gone back to Yanceyville, but will return in time for court Monday morning.

Messrs. Cannady, Biggs, Carstarphen, Stancell, Parmer, Vann and William Holding, of Wake Forest, spent yesterday in the city.

Messrs. Richard Busbee, Fabius Haywood and some of the other Raleigh boys at the university, are spending Easter in the city.

President C. F. Meserve went to Virginia yesterday. He will attend the closing exercises at the Hampton Institute and visit some schools at Petersburg, Lynchburg and Manassas.

Mr. R. A. Cobb, State Librarian, left yesterday for his home at Morganton, where he will spend Easter Sunday. In his absence the library will be in charge of Mr. C. C. Cobb, who has been his father's assistant since his induction into office Feb. 5, 1897. Mr. Cobb will, perhaps, move his family to Raleigh the first of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Berwanger left last night for Washington, Baltimore and the eastern markets, where Mr. Berwanger goes to purchase the handsomest of spring and summer novelties for the large clothing and gents' furnishing house of S. and D. Berwanger. Mrs. Berwanger goes for pleasure, and will stop several days at the most prominent points on their route.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

The well-known strictly cash house of Sherwood, Higgs & Co., are going to offer rare bargains for the coming week. In their ad. in today's paper you will find an extra choice list of bargains in the way of spring and summer novelties. They want your trade and sell you full values for your money. Call and see them.

Rare Bargains.

In today's paper Messrs. A. W. Moye & Co., our enterprising real estate agents, offer excellent bargains in residence property. The old Merrimon place on N. Wilmington street has been divided up into residence lots which are now being sold at low prices by A. W. Moye & Co.

If you want a desirable residence lot call and see this firm.

We have a supply of candy eggs for Easter. Nice and cheap.
BARBEE & POPE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
SUMMER
DRESS
SUGGESTIONS.

Wool Hammock Nets with Glace Serpent Broche Taffeta Silks for linings.

Moderate prices.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Our chocolate cream bon bons are of the best. BARBEE & POPE.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

Another lot choice bananas at Barbee & Pope's.

Local News.

No marriage license has been issued here since Wednesday. This is a remarkable showing.

Tomorrow night the parish of the Good Shepherd church will meet and a vestry will be elected.

The latest style is green shoes. The first in Raleigh can be seen now at Pool's shoe store on Fayetteville street. See his advertisement elsewhere.

Don't forget the Burns recital, which will be given next Thursday evening in the parlors at the Yarborough house by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Rev. J. B. Boone, Superintendent of the Thomasville Orphan Asylum, is in the city. The orphans are doing well; very little sickness occurred during the winter.

The Eclipse base ball nine of Durham and the Nationals of Raleigh will cross bats here tomorrow. Jack Winslow, the manager of the Nationals, anticipates a fine game.

Dughi, the ice cream king, is now making the choicest creams and ices for the people of North Carolina. Orders sent to him receive prompt attention and he serves the best.

I. Rosenthal, the Fayetteville street merchant, is doing a large business. On account of his rebuilding sale the store is daily crowded with purchasers who appreciate the big bargains he is offering.

The meeting of the Monday Evening club, which was to have been held next Monday evening, has been postponed till the following Monday, when it will meet at the residence of Mr. T. H. Briggs.

The asylum cases will be argued before the Supreme Court tomorrow. The case was not heard Saturday because it would have been impossible to conclude the argument by 2 o'clock on that day.

Mr. A. Dughi has just received direct from Paris, France, a large consignment of vanilla, which has the genuine European flavor. This is the kind of flavoring Dughi puts in his celebrated ice cream.

Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel will preach the annual sermon before the Knight Templars this evenng at 8 o'clock at the Presbyterian church. Seats will be reserved for members of the order. They will attend in a body.

The Buckler Stock Company will begin their engagement in the city Monday evening. They will present repertoire plays at popular prices. Ladies with escorts will be admitted free Monday evening.

At the Church of the Good Shepherd Sunday night, in addition to the Easter music given by the regular members of the choir, "Lift Your Glad Voices," by Albert Holden, will be sung by Miss Enid Smith, of Peace Institute.

The Euphrosyne Club have placed electric lights in their dance hall and made other improvements in their spacious rooms in the Briggs' building. The club will give two germans this week, one Tuesday and one Friday evening.

The registration for the city election is heavy. Yesterday was supposed to be the last day for registration, but Representative Young says that the recent assembly changed the law, so that parties may register up to 12 o'clock next Saturday.

News reached the city yesterday of the death of Dr. W. R. Nichols, which occurred Thursday at his home in Oak Grove township. He was a brother to Mr. John T. Nichols, who represented Wake in the Legislature a few years since.

A nine from the freshman class at the A. and M. college, and the team of the Raleigh Male Academy, crossed bats yesterday. The latter won by a score of 32 to 21. The features of the game were the hits and catches by Jeffries, the pitching of Evans and the plays by Andrews, Austin, Morson and Royster for the R. M. A., and the pitching of Finger and catching of Moore for the A. and M. The game was pronounced very exciting by the participants.

The Leader.

In today's Tribune appears the advertisement of that enterprising merchant, Mr. A. B. Stronach, with his usual up-to-date methods, offering the people of North Carolina the benefit of his long and successful experience in the dry goods business.

It is not necessary to say who Mr. A. B. Stronach is, for every lady in the State who has ever shopped in Raleigh knows this gentleman, and also knows that he carries an elegant and complete stock of dry goods, notions, etc., and in fact he is a leader in everything to be found in a first-class establishment.

If you want to purchase anything from this house, read the advertisements in The Tribune and keep posted on what Mr. Stronach offers. A special department here is the mail order department. Ladies living outside of the city of Raleigh can send for what they desire by mail, and same will receive prompt and careful attention. If you want goods that are new and stylish write to A. B. Stronach.

Tucker's.

Today is Easter, and if you will note among the most fashionable and handsomely dressed ladies in Raleigh you will see many charming gowns from the old established house of the Tuckers, which is the leader for the ladies of North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina. Here in beautiful patters will be found dress goods of every variety, texture and quality, as well as the largest stock of dry goods in the State.

This firm is one with a reputation of many years, which is ably sustained by none but first-class goods.

If you want the best of everything visit Tucker's.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
AFTER
EASTER
DRESSES.

We have replenished our Black and Colored Dress Goods sections preparatory for a great rush of business in selling Summer Wool Dresses this coming week. Many new things have come out since the season began. You can now buy advisedly and at most reasonable prices.

Come and see us early in the week. You will find us ready to wait on you.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
A
SUMMER
WOOL
DRESS

Will be needed by every lady this season. Dame Fashion says so. We have a corps of bright, intelligent dry goods salesmen, who keep fully posted in dress making. You will experience no bother or trouble in selection. Come and tell us what you would like and we will at once most gladly advise you what to buy and show the goods and accessories, really giving you no bother, requiring only a few minutes. Come and see us.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

A. B. STRONACH

Correct Styles, Excellency of Quality and Economy of Prices—The New—Only the New.

New Wash Dress Fabrics.

The serviceable linen—these include linen batiste, Russian linen crash, Irish linen homespuns and the new transparent grass linens, plain striped with silk, checks and plaids, with embroideries and all-overs to match.

Plain Linens 36-inch to 48-inch.... 12½c. to 25c.

Silk Linen, 36-inch to 48-inch..... 12½c. to 25c.

Scotch lappet mulls. Scotch lappet stripes. Swiss jacquards, Kensington lace stripes, mimosas, jaconet duchesse, fine Scotch dimities, fine Scotch jaconets, cordinet imprimes..... 6½c. to 15c.

Organdies.

White, blue, yellow, green and pink grounds obtain, with beautifully hued blossoms over the surface, the color being repeated in the linings and ribbons.

We are showing all of the new things in

Koechlin Organdies..... 35c. to 50c.
French Organdies..... 15c. to 25c.
Persian Organdies..... 10c. to 15c.
American Organdies..... 8 1-3 to 15c

White Goods.

No better values anywhere than we are showing in our new line of White Goods.

Persian Lawns..... 18c. to 35c.
Indian Linens..... 5c to 35c
Linen d'Inde (special)40-inch..... 7½c., 8 1-3c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Victoria Lawns..... 10c. to 25c.
Foreign and American Dimities.... from 7½ to 40c.
Swiss Organdie, 48-inch..... 25c. to 40c.
French Organdie, 72-inch.... 35c to $1.00
French nainsook, 48-inch... 25c. to 40c.
English and American long cloth, 10c to 25c.
English (Jones) and American Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Foreign and American Piques in figures, stripes and plain welts, From 10c. to 35c.
Linen Lawns, Union Lawns and Sheer Linen Cambric.

Silks.

For summer dresses, fancy shirt waists, there will be nothing more gashionable than fancy printed or woven India and Foulard Silks. All of the new designs, 25c. to 85c. per yard.

All of the new weaves and shades in Brocades and Taffetas, 25c. to $1.25.

We pay Expressage on all purchases of Five Dollars and over when the money accompanies the order.

NOW FOR SALE.

Ten large and valuable city Lots, including the elegant Home Place of the late Honorable A. S. Merrimon, situate on North Wilmington St., between Polk and Peace Sts., and near Peace Institute. This is your opportunity of buying a site for a home, or investing your spare cash in property which is enhancing in value. Call at once, as we are determined to sell this property very quickly, or the opportunity of your life is gone. This property will be sold as a whole or in lots. Will take pleasure in showing you the property.

Prices are right.

A. W. MOYE & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 224 Fayettevil e St.
Phone 207C.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to
Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to
J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.
[See advertisement.]

Metropolitan Opera House,

ONE SOLID WEEK,
Commencing April 19,

Buckler's Stock Company,

In a Repertoire of

POPULAR PLAYS AT POPULAR PRICES, **10, 20, 30c.**

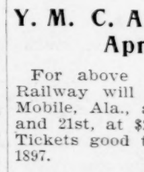
Special Matinee for Children Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Children 10c., Adults 20c. Ladies Tickets Monday Night. Seats on Sale at W. H. King's Drug Store.

Carnations, etc.
Bouquets,
Floral Designs,
Palms,
Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.



LIONIZED

This Eastertide by the Girls

The Fellow that Wears One of Our

TAILOR MADE SUITS

Whiting Bros
RALEIGH N.C.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Grand Council Royal Arcanum of N. C., at Wilmington, N. C., April 21, '97.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Wilmington and return on April 19, 20 and 21st at $6.55 for the round trip, tickets good to return until April 26th, 1897.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION,

Y. M. C. A., at Mobile, Ala., April 21, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Mobile, Ala., and return, April 19, 20 and 21st, at $23.50 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 1st, 1897.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at $4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on
THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Southern Ry.,
Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. GREEN,
General Superintendent.
W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

Easter Millinery.

We are anxious to make your new hat, but this week it will be like the miller—"first come, first served." We have extra help this week, but a hundred trimmers could not do what it would take an hundred and fifty to do, so we urge you to get your orders in at the earliest possible moment. We have more than doubled any previous season in orders taken and sales in the millinery. We said long ago that this season was to be our biggest season; we are fixed for it; we got ready, you know. Millinery is different from any other line of goods. It takes patient looking and hunting for the right goods, and at the right prices; then when you have the right goods and right prices the trimmer comes in and here is the rub. A poor trimmer will spoil the handsomest materials. We saw a hat yesterday that was ruined in the trimming. It was intended to imitate one of our best hats, but you would laugh at the skill of the imitator. The ladies say we have the say in millinery in Raleigh beyond any comparison. We are not trying to see how cheap and shoddy we can make hats, but all our energies are centered on making the very best and handsomest hats possible for as little money as possible. We make any price hat you want, no matter what, but you can depend on its being a better one than the same money will buy elsewhere.

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!

COLORED OXFORD TIES.

We will display this week the finest line of Ladies' Colored Oxford Ties in Oxblood, Chocolate, Patent Tans, Russet, &c., ever shown in the State. Correct Styles, New Shapes at prices from

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